

OCTOBER, 1962

V★F★W



*The Medal of Honor Story
What's in Store for Veterans?
Report On the New Cars*

V★F★W

VOL. 50, NO. 2

OCTOBER, 1962

V.F.W. OBJECTIVES

To insure the national security through maximum military strength.
To speed the rehabilitation of the nation's disabled and needy veterans.
To assist the widows and orphans, and the dependents of disabled and needy veterans.
To promote Americanism through education in patriotism and constructive service to the communities in which we live.

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THE COVER



The Medal of Honor, our nation's highest military decoration, has no peer and only one international equal—the British Victoria Cross. (Pictured on the cover is the Army Medal of Honor; the Navy Medal of Honor is somewhat different in design). The symbols used in its design are rich in tradition. The ribbon's 13 stars represent the original Colonies, and the Eagle, the United States. The laurel wreath surrounding the 5-pointed gold star is symbolic of those awarded heroes of ancient Rome. At the star's center is the head of Minerva, Roman Goddess of wisdom and technical skill. Because it was formerly part of the Army, the Air Force's Medal of Honor design is the same as the Army's.

Official Monthly Publication of the
VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

Comment

ELSEWHERE in this issue of *V.F.W. Magazine* all resolutions passed at the 1962 National Convention in Minneapolis are listed in condensed form. It behooves all members to read these resolutions and to study them. These resolutions, passed by the delegates to the convention, are now the policy of this organization.

There can be no questions in the mind of anyone about how members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars feel about their country. Strong resolutions were passed in the areas of Americanism and national security. It is obvious that members of this organization are tired of being pushed around by a pip-squeak named Castro and are fed up with giving any form of aid to any Communist country. The "ivory tower" boys and pseudo-intellectuals will not be very happy about some of the V.F.W. recommendations but such objections merely serve to point out the rightness of our cause.

A study of the recommendations of delegates to V.F.W. conventions over the last 30 years points out quite vividly that today this nation would be in a much stronger position had our leaders more closely followed the course recommended by these delegates. History clearly indicates that our members live in a world of reality—not in a world of dreams.

We recognize the need for dreamers but we are convinced that decisions must be based on the realities of the moment. Actions taken at the 1962 National Convention indicate that our membership is not convinced that our nation is acting in a realistic manner in many areas in the struggle against International Communism.

The mantle of leadership in these perilous times is heavy. President Kennedy carries a burden and responsibility that is almost too great for any human being. During his moments of great decision we would recommend the reading of the proceedings of the V.F.W. National Convention. The will of these people has so often proved correct in the past. As a former Post Commander, the President knows us well. To have faith in the people is to have faith in the nation.

Compensation Success

After more than two years of untiring efforts the compensation increase bill, H.R. 10743 has become law. Here is what Olin E. Teague, Chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, had to say about the V.F.W.'s efforts.

"The Veterans of Foreign Wars has worked unceasingly in behalf of this legislation. Past Commander-in-Chief Robert E. Hansen gave a great deal of personal attention to this bill and the V.F.W. National Legislative Committee and Director Francis Stover made a great contribution in the passage of this legislation."

Senator Hubert Humphrey, majority whip, had this to say.

"Now that the Senate has completed action on the compensation rates for disabled veterans, I wish to extend to your fine organization, and especially to the leadership of your Past Commander-in-Chief Robert Hansen, my appreciation for the key role which the V.F.W. played in moving this important legislation through the Congress. Once again the V.F.W. has demonstrated its leadership and effectiveness in behalf of the disabled."

Address all communications for publication to The Editor, V.F.W. Magazine, Broadway at 34th Street, Kansas City 11, Missouri

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Forward address changes to Circulation Department, V.F.W. Magazine, Broadway at 34th Street, Kansas City 11, Mo. Be sure to furnish your old address, also your Post number, when requesting change to new address. To insure accuracy, please clip and enclose your present address as it is stenciled on a recent copy of V.F.W. Magazine.

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Subscription rates to non-members in U.S. and its possessions, \$1.00 per year, 10 cents per copy. For subscribers in other countries, \$1.50 per year.

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About

Hunting & Fishing



By

Keith C. Schuyler

GLORIOUS OCTOBER

• As though excusing herself for any trouble she might have caused during the rest of the year, Nature combines the best of all seasons into one month.

A light touch of winter, outdoor accents of spring, a slightly used summer and autumn's everything—this is October. This is the harvest, the bright party before the big sleep and a promise that there is beauty even in death. The buck stands proudest, fish move firm and strong, the brush is noisy with bird sounds and feet on leaves. Slowly the forest lowers its rainbow sails as tall trees show lean muscles against a faultless sky.

Although he can do nothing to improve upon it, it is man's privilege to be a part of it. Thank God.

DOVES AND DONT'S

• Dove hunting provides a good practice session for hunters, as it precedes the regular small game season in most areas. Since wing shooting is the most dangerous of all, it behooves early hunters to exercise special care until their natural instincts for safety become sharpened. Dove hunting comes before frost has killed off the high weeds and poor visibility adds a further hazard. Don't let your desire for a shot at a dove make you forget that a gun is only as safe as its handler.

CARRY CARDS

• Although Canadians are right friendly neighbors, most provinces require that all non-residents produce evidence of financial responsibility in the event they are involved in an automobile accident. They may hold your car, at your expense, until you can prove that you are insured. Consequently, it is well to carry some proof. Most insurance companies provide a card or small pamphlet which will suffice. Don't let this oversight ruin a hunting or a fishing trip up north for you.

DEFY DAMS

• A record number of 333,196 shad were counted by July 18, (with more to come) migrating up the fish ladders at Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River between Washington and Oregon this year. This is of special interest on the other side of the nation where fish ladders have been planned around dams on the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania. Success in the Northwest may be the answer to making commercial use of water compatible with recreational uses.

NIGHT FLIGHTS

• The erratic, short flights of the woodcock become more understandable when we consider that this bird is built primarily for night flights. Actually, the woodcock is more crepuscular than nocturnal—which simply means that it is about mostly during semi-darkness rather than during complete blackout. Twilight, pre-dawn and moonlight nights are favored by this worm worrier.

The huge eyes of the timberdoodle are a clue to the fact that it is abroad when the light is low. It is no wonder then that this interesting fellow is anxious to get back to the soft light of the alder thickets when it is flushed. This habit is frequently its undoing. It can often be easily followed up for further shooting if the first flush produces only loud noises and a few falling leaves.

TOGETHERNESS

• An interesting development in shotgun shells is Winchester-Western's new feature in 12-gauge shells. A polyethylene collar around the shot keeps the pellets together until they are beyond the muzzle. Up to 10 per cent closer patterns and shorter shot strings are claimed for the innovation. This should be of particular interest to waterfowl shooters and others requiring longer-than-average shots.

Mail Call

Facts About the Flag

There is only one authentic flag house in the United States. It is at 844 East Pratt St., Baltimore, Maryland. It was there the star-spangled banner first began to take shape. It was completed, because of its great size in adjacent Claggett's Brewery, where a part of the old wall still stands. The Betsy Ross house in Philadelphia is not a true flag house but only acts to preserve a myth spun out of whole cloth by northerners. (*Where The Flag Always Flies* by A. R. Hauton, June—*V.F.W. Magazine*) And while I am on the subject, although your article did not discuss it, I would like to take a couple of pot-shots at the Barbara Frietchie myth as well. According to the poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, she had the audacity to wave the Stars and Stripes from her window while Confederate troops passed below on a street in Frederick, Maryland.

"Shoot, if you must, this old gray head, but spare your country's flag," she said.

A Mrs. Barbara Frietchie did live in Frederick but at the time of the Whittier incident she would have been too old to do any flag waving. Even if she were able to drag herself to the window it would be more logical to presume she waved the battle flag of the Confederacy.—Victor E. Schminke, Sr., 124 Clyde Ave., Baltimore 27, Md.

Editor's Note: Any comments?

Cover Question

A short note to let you know how much my family and I enjoy *V.F.W. Magazine*. Each new issue seems to surpass the previous one. But, could you please tell us why the majorettes on the July cover are at "parade rest"? It



PRESENTING the keys of Post 3189, Scituate, Mass., to the Rev. Robert E. Villani, pastor of a newly formed Lutheran Congregation, is Post Commander Wallace Spear. The Post made its quarters available for church services until the church can acquire its own facilities. Post Junior Vice Commander Leo Fiori is shown at right.

seems they should also be at attention.—George E. Jensen, Jr., 5634 Maxwell Dr., Camp Springs, Washington 23, D.C.

Editor's Note: Well, at least they have their right hands over their hearts.

Plan for GI Bonus

My plan for a bonus for World War II veterans is simple, can be easily applied, and would be equal for all. Give GI Joe a substantial federal income tax exemption each and every year.—John Byrd, Box 111, Star Route, Andrews, Tex.

Combat Films Available

As an avid reader of *V.F.W. Magazine*, I have a favor to ask. I am a member of a club which has many 16 millimeter sound films which it would be very happy to loan V.F.W. Posts and members that have projector equipment. Among them are action films taken during both World Wars and the Korean Conflict. Interested persons please write—Carroll S. Bechtel, P.O. Box 813, Crystal River, Fla.

New Army Agency to Provide Support Services

• The Office of Support Services, a new Army special staff agency charged with operation of the National Cemetery system and supervision of Army food service, has become operational.

The agency will administer and maintain 85 National Cemeteries under Army jurisdiction, and will procure headstones and markers for graves or memorial plots of deceased members and former members of the Armed Forces.

Additionally, this responsibility covers wartime search, recovery, identification and disposition of the remains of combat dead, and peacetime disposition, worldwide, of the remains of deceased active-duty members of the Army, as requested by next of kin.

Administration of National Cemeteries and headstone procurement, classed under Civil Works of the Army, will be performed by the Office of Support Services directly under supervision of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Financial Management.

Applications for government headstones and markers and other inquiries should be addressed to: Chiefs of Support Services, Headquarters, Department of the Army, ATTN: Memorial Division, Washington 25, D. C.

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Along the Red Front

By Donald L. Miller



A STRATEGIC which all attacking groups have used successfully at one time or another is called concentration

of forces. The attacker concentrates a maximum of his own and allied forces in an offensive against a single vital strategic location with the hope of overwhelming the less numerous defenders. Once this strategic location is captured, the attacking forces move against other, more advanced targets.

This strategy can be used as effectively in the political arena as it can on the military battlefield. And it is this strategy of concentration of forces which Communists are using right now in an attempt to batter down and defeat the Internal Security Act of 1950 (the so-called McCarran Act).

While this Act does not outlaw the Communist Party or repress the free expression of political opinion by Communists, it does require clear identification of Communists and of the source of Communist publications and propaganda. Identification, which is welcomed by legitimate political parties, gives Communists the shivers. As Lenin said, it is only by operating illegally as well as legally that Communists can hope to win their goals.

Thus, they feel they have to clear the decks of the McCarran Act before they will be free to pursue other, more advanced objectives. And they're trying to do this by political agitation and grassroots lobbying.

The campaign began with a series of organizational meetings and rallies held by various sponsoring groups in the fall of 1961. Commenting on the campaign "The Worker" (June 3, 1962) editorialized: "To date, hundreds of organizations and thousands of outstanding public figures have gone on record for the nullification of this (the McCarran Act) patently un-Constitutional and anti-democratic law."

Now, the aim is to hold a new series of meetings and rallies this October and November to multiply the political forces opposed to the McCarran Act, to deluge "the Attorney General and the President with demands to halt all the proceedings under the McCarran Act" and to influence candidates for public office in November "to take a stand against the McCarran Act."

Other meetings and rallies are scheduled for January, 1963, to coincide with the opening of the new Congress. Their hope is that they can muster enough letters, petitions, and voices speaking against the Act, to convince the members of the new Congress that it is to their political advantage to nullify the Act during 1963.

A June 8 dispatch from Moscow explains what Communists abroad as well as here really want to gain through defeat of this law. The dispatch approvingly quotes U.S. Communist leader Gus Hall as saying: "This law will be swept away by the freedom-loving American people. The time will come when a thousand McCarran Acts will be helpless to hinder the development of socialism and Communism in America."

The Communists' view is simple—defeat of the Act will open the door to other Communist victories.

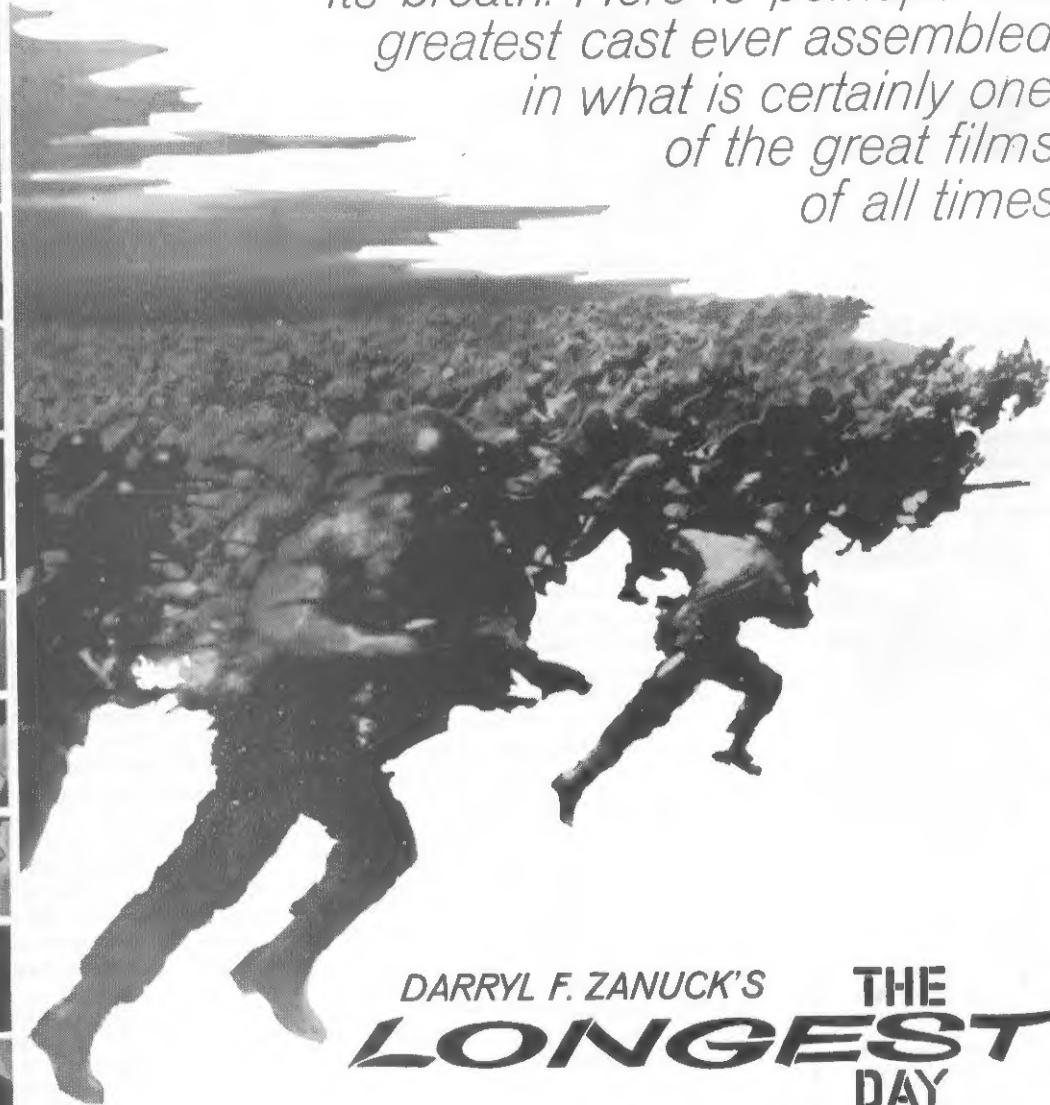
What can you do? Make sure that your community and your representatives in public office know your stand on the Internal Security Act of 1950 and are fully aware of why Communists want the law nullified. To them, it is a major obstacle to their efforts to build socialism and Communism in the United States.

TWO BIG DECISIONS AHEAD

Two major decisions in the struggle for freedom against Communism may soon be facing the American people. Cuban refugees report that they now believe it is possible for Cubans without outside help to carry off a successful revolution against the Communist regime in Cuba. Their one big worry is what the United States will do if the Soviet Union threatens to intervene in Cuba as it did in Hungary in 1956. Will we counter-balance the Soviet Union by immediate action, hesitate too long to be effective, or will we wash our hands of the whole Cuban matter?

That's the first decision we may face. The second may come if worsening conditions on the mainland of China influence Red Army soldiers to join workers and peasants against the Communist regime in Peiping. What role will we take (a) to help Chinese refugees fleeing from Communist tyranny and (b) to help or not help the Chinese people's efforts to gain independence and a better life on the Chinese mainland? These are decisions only you can make.

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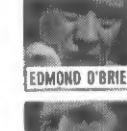
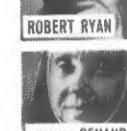
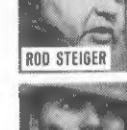
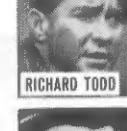
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VA Quiz

QUESTION: A friend of ours who formerly was not eligible for VA pension because of his income will now be qualified under the new pension law. He is in need of regular aid and attendance. Can he be paid more because of that?

ANSWER: Yes. A veteran rated in need of regular aid and attendance may be paid \$70 a month over and above pension payments determined according to his income.

QUESTION: How must I report the interest on U.S. Savings Bonds as part of my income?

ANSWER: You may refrain from reporting the interest until you cash in the bonds or you may report the interest annually.

(For additional information, see your V.F.W. Post Service Officer or your nearest VA office.)

V.F.W. and National Security

By **Brigadier General J. D. Hittle, USMC (Ret.)**

Director, V.F.W. National Security and Foreign Affairs



THE Castro-Kremlin alliance results in the most serious direct threat to the security of the United States since the founding of the nation.

Viewed in its long-term historical context, the Red military and economic build-up in Cuba has more intrinsic danger to this country than the British raid on Washington in the War of 1812 or Louis Napoleon's ill-fated attempt to put Maximilian on the throne of Mexico. While the Cuban situation calls for cool heads, the interests of American survival require, also, hard-headed, realistic evaluation of the predicament in which the U.S. finds itself. It is no time for wishful thinking. It is high time to realize, too, that Communism is not "mellowing".

Rather, Communism is maturing and with this maturing comes even more sagacity and efficiency in pushing world-wide Red aggression.

In short, this means that Communism is less wild-eyed and fanatic, but more efficient and hence more dangerous. What has happened in Cuba should dispel any doubts as to the ruthless aggressiveness of the Kremlin, which remains the guiding force of the world Communist conspiracy.

The continuing and massive influx of the Communist military equipment and technicians creates an increasingly serious threat to U.S. security. It is unpleasant, but necessary, to realize that the Kremlin today has its military equipment and armed forces personnel less than one hundred miles from the shores of the United States. This, in turn, constitutes an historic change in the United States' strategic position. Russia becomes, at least by proxy, a Caribbean power of considerable magnitude. As long as Russian jets are based in Cuba, as long as Russian missiles have Cuban launching pads, as long as the Kremlin's PT boats are based in Cuba, United States control, and even necessary utilization, of the Caribbean sea lanes is in jeopardy. No longer is the Caribbean a "U.S. lake".

Red Cuba under Russian military guidance and direction—and probably command—means that Communism is in a position to sever the north-south sea lanes so vital to peacetime trade and

war-time survival of the nations of North and South America. The Panama Canal, through which funnels United States and free world trade between the Pacific and Atlantic, is imperiled. No nation in Central or South America or the Caribbean can be insensitive to Red power based in Cuba.

The speed with which the Kremlin is moving into Cuba makes it a virtual certainty that Soviet submarines, probably under the fiction of Cuban control, will soon be operating from Castro's harbors.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars was among the first voices in our nation to warn against what was going on in Cuba. The V.F.W. recognized Castro, his techniques, and his henchmen for the cold-blooded Communists they are. Recognizing the dire threat which the Castro-Kremlin controlled Cuba creates to the survival of our nation, the V.F.W. urged as a key objective of our organization, the immediate and full U.S. enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine.

Had this been done, the United States would today not find itself in a position of looking down the muzzle of a Red gun pointed squarely between our nation's eyes. The situation is more critical today than it was a week ago or a year ago. But it is not as critical as it is going to be tomorrow, a week from now, or a year from now.

Mindful of what a Red-controlled Cuba means in terms of United States security, the V.F.W. recently, at its National Convention in Minneapolis, Minn., in August, 1962, set forth a clear-cut program for our nation coming to grips with this mortal threat. The V.F.W. resolutions, unanimously adopted by the delegates at the convention, called for full enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine, which would include appropriate political, economic, and military measures. Full invoking of the Monroe Doctrine would, of course, mean military intervention, if such action were necessary in the interests of the United States security.

There was never a time when the Monroe Doctrine was more applicable than it is today with respect to the Cuban situation. The United States must move quickly, courageously, and convincingly to prevent the Kremlin from further developing Cuba into a springboard for the Red penetration of the Americas.



An artist's sketch of a scene in the motion picture "The Longest Day."

"The Longest Day"

DRAMATIC NEW FILM ABOUT THE GREAT D-DAY ASSAULT WHEN ALLIES SMASHED ASHORE ON FRENCH BEACHES

JUNE 6, 1944, will go down in history as a day to be remembered in awe as long as men honor courage and value freedom. For that day was D-Day, the day that Allied forces invaded the continent of Europe and began the great drive to crush the Nazi hordes.

The events of that bloody day are dramatized in a new motion picture, "The Longest Day," produced and in part directed by Darryl F. Zanuck and released through Twentieth Century-Fox. It is the epic story of the greatest military operation in history, told from both sides of the opposing forces.

"The Longest Day" is based on the Cornelius Ryan best-seller of the same title. Rating as one of the most popular novels of our time, it has been translated into 22 languages.

The film was actually made in three versions—English, French and German. The French and German actors spoke lines in their own languages, and then repeated them in English.

A huge international cast was recruited by Zanuck for this unique and

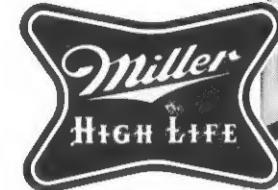
bold undertaking. Altogether, the credits boast 57 star names and there are 167 speaking parts in the film. In one scene alone—the storming of Sword Beach—more than 2,000 extras were used, most of them real soldiers.

The 1944 invasion, carried on by more than 3,000 ships of all kinds, was an incredible undertaking. To bring it to the screen cost more than \$10,000,000. A total of 37 military advisers attended the filming to assure absolute authenticity.

The American cast of "The Longest Day" has John Wayne playing the heroic Lt. Col. Benjamin Vandervoort of the 82nd Airborne Division; Robert Mitchum, playing Brig. Gen. Norman Cota, 29th Infantry Division, and Henry Fonda playing Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt. Robert Ryan, Rod Steiger and Robert Wagner are also featured.

A lovely new French star, Irina Demich, has a leading role in the French cast.

Peter Lawford, Richard Burton and Richard Todd star in the English cast, while Curt Jurgens and Paul Hartman play generals in the German version.



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Capitol Digest



By Francis Stover

Director, V.F.W. National Legislative Service

ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR SERVICE-DISABLED: An agonizing two-year struggle came to an end on Sept. 7, when President Kennedy signed the compensation increase for the service-disabled (P. L. 87-645). Back in the early days of the 87th Congress a compensation increase bill was introduced following the strong recommendation of the President, who pointed out that compensation rates had fallen behind the increase in the cost-of-living. With a Democratic Congress, no one would have predicted that it would take the rest of this 87th Congress to obtain the approval of the Senate and House upon a single compensation bill, but that is just what happened.

As soon as the bill cleared the Congress and was sent to the White House, key Congressional leaders expressed their sincerest thanks to the Veterans of Foreign Wars for helping push this bill through to a successful conclusion. The service-disabled will receive an additional \$99 million a year, an average increase of slightly more than nine per cent.

REOPENING INSURANCE PROGRAM: Severest obstacle in the passage of the compensation increase bill was the addition of an amendment to compensation bills on the Senate side to reopen the National Service Life Insurance program. Without reviewing the details, suffice to say, the Senate insisted on adding the NSLI reopening proposals which made the amended compensation bills unacceptable to the House. Finally, the Senate resisted tacking on any insurance amendments to the bill which became P. L. 87-645. The Senate promptly passed a separate bill to reopen the NSLI program for a period of one year for all veterans of World War II and the Korean Conflict who are eligible to receive NSLI insurance. Although this bill passed the Senate with no difficulty, many predicted it would fail to be favorably considered or reported on the House side. Instead, a ten-year precedent was broken when the House Veterans Affairs Committee reversed its long held position and reported out a bill, similar to the Senate version, to reopen the NSLI program. Principal reason for the change of heart by the Committee was the withdrawal of objection to this legislation by the Bureau of the Budget and a favorable report by the Veterans Administration. On the House floor, however, an attempt to consider the reopening bill was short-circuited when an attempt to pass it under a simple and quick device (suspension of the rules) was met with much opposition. Instead, the NSLI bill was routed through normal channels to the Rules Committee where it underwent drastic surgery. In the form that the NSLI bill came out of the Rules Committee, only the service-disabled were left therein, excluding all non-service-connected veterans.

The bill passed the House and is now in the Senate where it is awaiting further action at this time. The Veterans of Foreign Wars is pushing for the Senate version of the bill, which is strongly favored by most other veterans' groups.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1963: Little publicized, and often not noticed at all, is the most important bill affecting veterans and their families which goes through Con-

gress each year. The House and Senate Appropriations Committees have agreed to over \$5 billion to carry out the comprehensive and cherished programs enacted for veterans and their families. More than half of this money is spent for what is called direct veterans' benefits—namely, compensation and pensions for living veterans and for the widows, orphans and dependent parents of deceased veterans. One billion dollars is provided to operate the medical and hospital program. Of passing notice is that over \$166 million is authorized for readjustment benefits. Most of this is for Korean veterans and war orphans under the education and training programs enacted for their benefit.

One item which has been the subject of considerable differences of opinion in the past is the appropriation for construction, maintenance and modernization of the VA hospital system. This year, \$5 million, 500 thousand, has been approved for this program. This means that the 12-year renovation program inaugurated by President Eisenhower is being carried on as contemplated.

PENSION HEARINGS HELD: At the time of this writing the House Veterans Affairs Committee was conducting extensive hearings into the operation of the pension program. Two national surveys, one by the Veterans Administration and the other by the Veterans Affairs Committee, have been going on for over a year trying to find out why so many hundreds of thousands of veterans and their widows in the lower income groups have not elected to come under the new pension program with its higher rates for those in greatest need. The results of these studies will be introduced at the hearings.

It is hoped that the hearings concerning the pension program will be fruitful in establishing evidence which will prove that the pension program should be liberalized as demanded in V.F.W. mandates. The V.F.W. National Convention at Minneapolis considered all aspects of the pension program and adopted several resolutions to improve and liberalize the pension program, including a separate program for remaining World War I veterans. With the 87th Congress coming to a close, time has run out for any pension action this year. However, one of the first pieces of unfinished business for the 88th Congress will be pension legislation and it is to be hoped, first on the agenda.

BAN COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA: Under present law Communist propaganda from abroad is distributed free by our Postal Department. One of the sections of the Postal Rate Increase bill, as approved by the House, is to ban the free distribution of this Communist propaganda. The V.F.W. is vigorously supporting the so-called Cunningham Amendment to accomplish this purpose. Among other things, the V.F.W. holds that if people want this Communist information, they should pay for it in the same manner as domestic propaganda, and secondly, if it is important enough to the Russians, rest assured, they will pay the necessary freight to have their propaganda reach those people that want to receive it.

The Medal of Honor Story

by Jack Simmonds

100 YEARS OF VALOR!



THE HIGHEST honor in recognition of bravery, above and beyond the call of duty, which a grateful nation can bestow upon its exceptional heroes of combat is the Medal of Honor.

During the past century it has honored some almost incredible feats of courageous accomplishment in trials of arms against staggering odds. Its award salutes some nobler virtues of human composition—*courage, gallantry, valor, intrepidity and self-sacrifice*.

There is no beauty in war, nor does its ghastly spectre spawn the noble qualities of character for which the Medal of Honor is bestowed. But if a man possesses courage, war will frequently demand it of him. More than any other medium, war sets the stage and provides situations to test the true mettle of men.

Most men have courage and fulfill their roles well in the macabre play of combat. But occasionally, a man comes along who displays such a marked degree of this precious quality, and shows such fearless zeal in the face of death, that he becomes more than ordinarily brave. It is to pay honor to such men as these that the Medal of Honor is awarded.

The War Between the States was in its first blood-soaked year and the



The Navy Medal of Honor varies slightly from that of the Army's, (see cover) in that the gold star is suspended from an anchor. Minerva, Roman Goddess of skill and wisdom, shields herself against an attacker holding serpents. In her left hand is the *fasces*, Roman symbol of unified authority.

capital city of Washington, D.C., literally floated on a sea of mud. Thousands plodded its mucky streets and from the quagmire rose unfinished national buildings. The Washington Monument was less than half completed, the Capitol building lacked its dome, and the White House was shy some wings. The tensions of war signaled its most salient mood. It was a young capital, in a still young country, stricken by chaos and internal disorder. The governmental ideals which had launched the United States on its political journey of greatness were now vitally challenged by a geographical split.

To preserve the Union, the Northern states heavily relied upon the courage of its fighting men. Strong feeling emerged that such courage should be

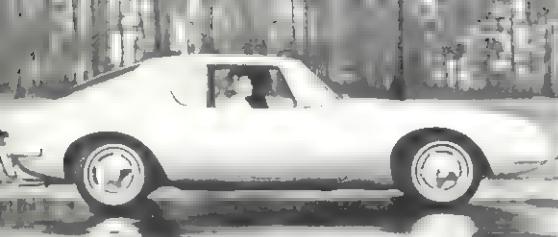
recognized by the issuance of a medal authorized by the Congress.

Opposition was encountered. In the minds of many Americans medals were closely allied to the traditions of European nobility, and they felt a democratic nation should not imitate the ways of aristocracy. Those favoring the medal pointed out that George Washington himself had authorized the first American combat medal, the Purple Heart.

Dissenters were in the minority, however, and between December, 1861, and August, 1862, legislation was passed authorizing issuance of Medals of Honor to Navy and Army enlisted personnel. In 1863, legislation was passed extending the award to officers as well. Because they were awarded by the President in the name of Congress, they came to be called, "Congressional Medals of Honor." This term has no official sanction and the Army and Navy Medals of Honor are separate awards with different designs.

From the War Between the States came some sterling examples of courage for which the Medal was awarded. Southern servicemen also reached heroic heights in this fierce and bloody struggle—but the Medal, naturally, was not awarded to the enemy. The Medal was first awarded army survivors of a dar-

(Continued on page 36)



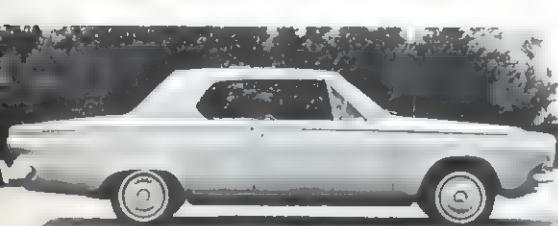
Studebaker Avanti



Studebaker Lark Regal 2-Door



Studebaker Wagonaire



Dart Sports Model



Comet Convertible



Cadillac 4-Window Sedan Deville



Oldsmobile "Super 88" Holiday Sedan



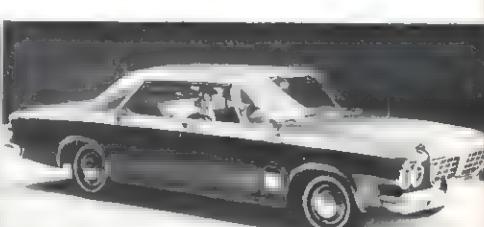
Buick Skylark Sports Coupe



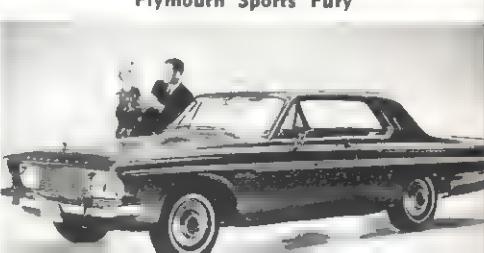
Buick Riviera



Dodge Imperial



Chrysler New Yorker Hardtop
Plymouth Sports Fury



Oldsmobile Cutlass

America's Favorite

BIGGER AND MORE POWERFUL CARS

CONSIDER THE plight of Clyde, due back next month from a two-year tour in Europe with the U. S. Army. Clyde figures on stepping back into his old job as a car salesman, just in time to get in on the rush for the new 1963 models. But the poor fellow will have to slow down and take a good look at the shape of the car market before he gets back to selling.

For one thing, Clyde is going to be confronted with a lot of new names. Since he went away, the market has seen the advent of Wildcat, Skylark, Grand Prix, Gran Turismo, Starfire, Meteor, Cutlass, Le Mans, Spyder, Chevy II, Nova 400, Signet 200, S-22, S-33, and S-55. And this fall, new names on the scene will include Riviera, Avanti, Sting Ray and Wagonair.

But more important, Clyde will have to take a look at the significance of this array of names. When he joined up, he felt sure (along with a lot of other Americans) that the small economy car was the car of the future. Rambler, Corvair, Falcon, Valiant and Lark, he believed, were going to carve a deep niche into the U. S. automobile market.

The compact is still around, of course, but the trend has been reversed. It's no longer possible to call the compact an economy car. Bucket seats, stepped-up engine power, deluxe trim and fancy options have removed the compact from the economy class. Most of the new names that have appeared in the last two years have been tagged on the popular sports models such as Skylark, Cutlass, S-22, Monza, Signet 200, Le Mans and Gran Turismo.

In 1963, the trend will continue toward more power, bigger cars (even among compacts), and more design distinction between "kissin' cousins" such as Buick Special and Oldsmobile F-85, or Plymouth and Dodge. Clyde will find that one compact, Dodge Lancer, has been discontinued altogether.

Here is a rundown on some of the major items Clyde will find as he moseys around the new car showrooms this fall.

General Motors

Biggest news from any of the GM divisions is the Buick Riviera, a luxury four-passenger car which Buick hopes

Chrysler New Yorker Hardtop
Plymouth Sports Fury



Rambler American



Corvair Monza Convertible



Corvette Sting Ray Sport Coupe

Beauty Parade!

CONTINUE THE TREND IN 1963

will become an "international classic." Riviera is unlike any of the other Buicks, with distinctive styling said to be inspired by Rolls-Royce and Jaguar, although it still has the General Motors mark. Riviera is a two-door hardtop coupe with four bucket seats, a low center of gravity (15 inches), and plenty of power from a 401 cubic inch or optional 425 cubic inch engine and a Turbine Drive transmission. The new entry in the "personal transportation" field has a 117-inch wheelbase and overall length of 208 inches, with a height of only 53.2 inches. A walnut grain finish console between the front bucket seats contains a utility compartment, shift quadrant, ash tray, cigarette lighter, and control switches for lights, windshield wiper and washer.

General Motors is offering the Delcotron alternator on the regular Buick, Oldsmobile, and Pontiac plus Tempest, Chevrolet and Chevy II. The Delcotron, which weighs 10 pounds less than last year's generator, charges the battery while the engine is idling, permits a forgetful use of electric accessories without worry of a dead battery.

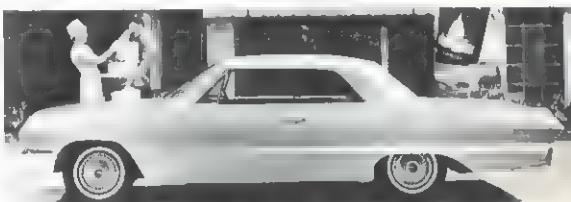
The regular Buick line includes 25 models in the Special, LeSabre, Invicta, Wildcat and Electra 225 series. The Wildcat, introduced in the spring of 1962, has been expanded into a complete line with a two-door and four-door hardtop and a convertible.

The compact Buick Special has been lengthened nearly four inches, mostly with more rear overhang and more massive front and rear bumpers.

Special, in fact, is one of many makes moving up in size this year. Joining Special will be the Pontiac Tempest, Oldsmobile F-85, Valiant, Plymouth and Dodge.

The Tempest not only receives a bigger body, but also more available power. Tempest measures 194.3 inches this year, with a wider front and rear track, in step with the regular Pontiacs. Standard engine is the four-cylinder, aluminum block unit, but Pontiac is offering a 326 cubic inch displacement V-8 with 260 horsepower as an option on the Tempest and LeMans series. All Tempest models have a new 12% wider propeller shaft. Two automatic trans-

(Continued on page 28)



Chevrolet Impala Sport Coupe



Oldsmobile "F-85" Deluxe 4-Door Sedan



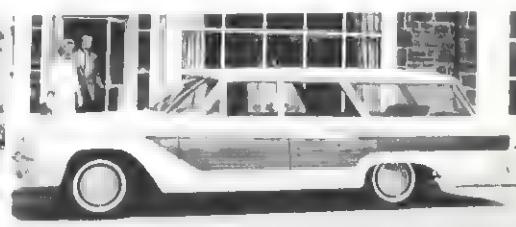
Mercury Monterey



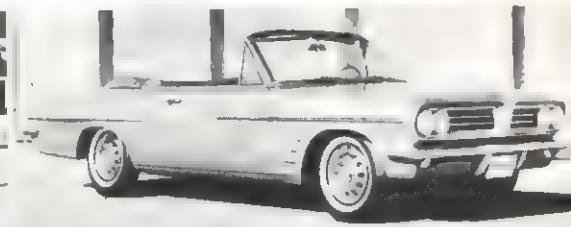
Lincoln Continental



Falcon Convertible
Valiant Signet 200

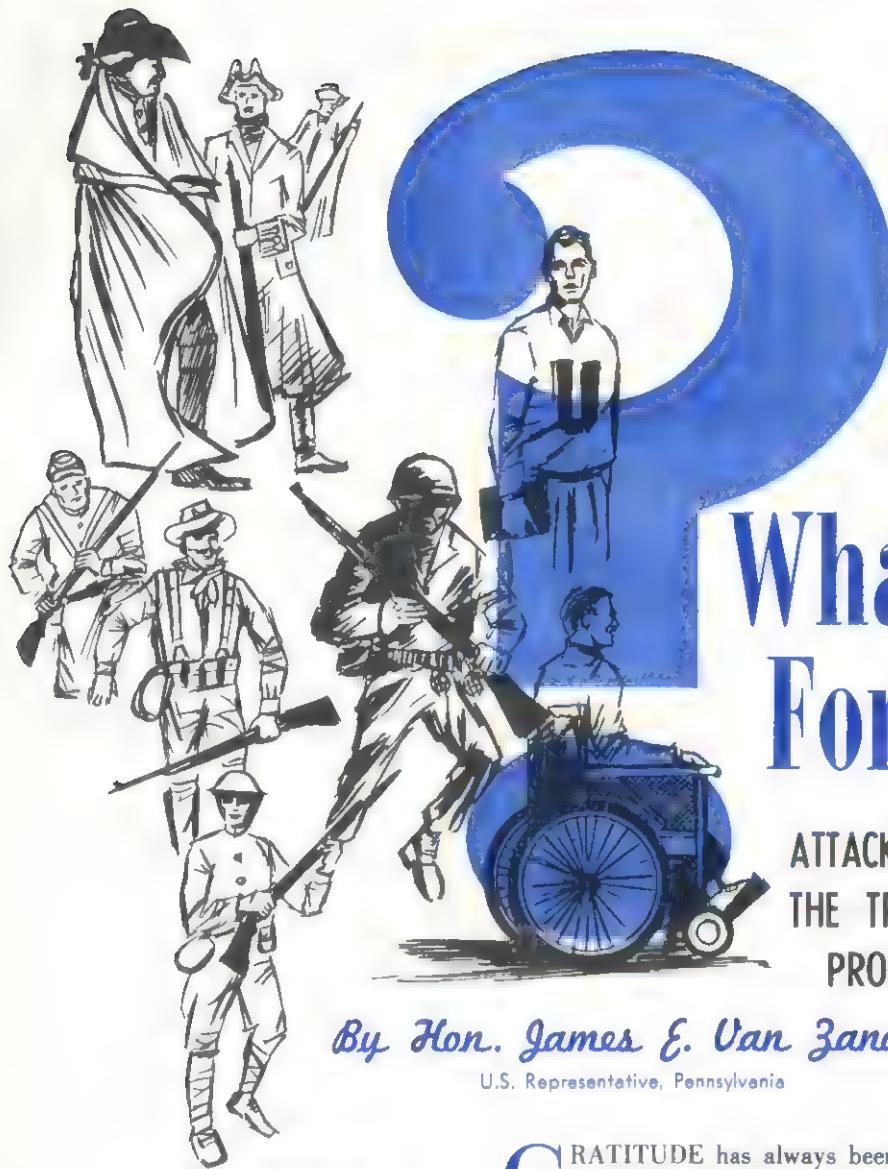


Ford Galaxie Country Squire
Pontiac Catalina



LeMans Sport Convertible
Pontiac Grand Prix





What's in Store For Veterans?

ATTACKS AGAINST THE VETERAN AND
THE TRADITIONAL VETERANS' BENEFIT
PROGRAM ARE GAINING GROUND

By Hon. James E. Van Zandt

U.S. Representative, Pennsylvania



● To Congressman James E. Van Zandt belongs the honor of being the only man since World War I to succeed himself twice as Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. First elected to the House of Representatives in 1938, Van Zandt has long been a champion of the veteran. He himself is a veteran of action with the U.S. Navy all over the world in World War II. No other member of Congress has been closer to the problems of veteran welfare than Van Zandt, who is known as an authority in the field.

GRATITUDE has always been a major factor in the American way of life. Americans, in general, are traditionally grateful for diligent public service. So much so, in fact, that we all are inclined to accord high honors to our former Presidents, regardless of their political affiliation. In many other lands, a retired national leader is looked upon with adulation or contempt, depending upon the partisan viewpoint of the observer. Not so here, however. Here the man is respectfully regarded as an old chieftain, retired from the scene of battle; for we believe that each did his best to serve the nation, according to his own convictions.

This being the case with politics—a highly controversial area—it is also the case, to an even greater extent, in non-political fields. The retired educator is also regarded with respect, in company with the retired businessman, clergyman, jurist, law-enforcement official, and just about every other professional man.

In all such cases, America is wholly justified in looking with gratitude upon men of this caliber. Here, after all, is the experience upon which America depends to maintain its banner in the position held for so long—atop the flagpole of democracy. The policy is justified; the gratitude deserved.

Is it any wonder, then, that Americans have always rendered a special kind of gratitude to veterans of military and naval conflict. Certainly this is also a justifiable position. These men and women not only gave of their time and energy in behalf of the national cause, but also risked their lives. Moreover, they did so without thought of financial remuneration, and, in fact, suffered financial loss in most instances. As a grateful nation, America has, from the start, seen fit to reward her veterans with postwar benefits.

(Continued on page 32)



The Barrio de la Pesserteranica School in Bogota, Colombia, is dedicated in commemoration of the first anniversary of the Alliance for Progress.

The Alliance—One Year Later

By Fowler Hamilton

Administrator, Agency
for International Development

THIS YEAR, a hard working farmer in Colombia, South America, is stocking chicken coops and harvesting eggs. Last year, the farmer was doing the same thing—but with a difference. The chickens and eggs this year are his own. Last year he was a poorly-paid hired hand and the profit from the farm on which he worked went to a landlord. This year he has a chance to make a decent living.

The Alliance for Progress, one year old last August, made it possible for this farmer to own his own land. He was able to borrow money from the Colombian Government's Farm Bank at interest rates as low as five per cent.

In a country where credit is scarce and interest runs toward usury, the mere availability of money can create a new climate. The United States government, under the Alliance for Progress, made this money available, some \$8 million to be used as seed capital for a supervised-credit program.

This money comes back to the U. S. But while it is traveling in Latin America it is opening a future to people who formerly had none; offering self-respect where degrading poverty has been a way of life.

What does this kind of self-help mean? To the farmer of Colombia and the millions in Latin America it will mean a higher standard of living. To the government of Colombia and the other nations cooperating in this vast decade of development it means in-

creased production. It is a shocking fact that although more than half the labor force in Latin America is engaged in agriculture, this huge land area cannot feed itself. For the United States, it means strengthened security in the hemisphere, better markets for our goods, and a better living for all of us.

For there is a vast need among the 200 million people of Latin America. They need land and they need homes. They need doctors and teachers. They need food and jobs and security. All this the Alliance is starting to stimulate. By no means can it do it all. But it can be a start, a catalyst.

It has been only little more than a year since 20 nations joined forces in this effort to wipe out illiteracy, poverty, hunger and want. At that

(Continued on page 45)

In Panama, the old Laguna School (left) is being replaced by a new four-room school (right) in a self-help program using American assistance.

BEFORE AFTER



The Sound of Freedom



RESPONSIBLE FOR those sonic boom explosions in the sky is the Strategic Air Command's B-58. Powered by four huge jet engines, the B-58 "Hustler" can operate at altitudes above 50,000 feet.

THOSE ANNOYING SONIC BOOMS ARE ASSURANCE OF CONSTANT VIGILANCE OF STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

LEARNING TO live with noise is a requirement placed upon every civilized society. From the time man first learned to forge primitive tools out of the earth, noise has intruded.

As man progresses the noises become louder, more numerous, more varied. But man has learned to live with these sounds. He knows they are part of the price he must pay for progress.

To many people startled by its abrupt sound, the sonic boom seems a noisy and unnecessary nuisance. Unlike most nuisances, however, the sonic boom is unavoidable, and because of the world situation, it is a sound that we cannot live without. It is a sound that will be heard more and more often as this country progresses farther into the age of supersonic flight.

At this time, only military aircraft are capable of creating a sonic boom. But in the future, it is likely that civilian airplanes and transports will also travel supersonically on their longer flights.

Despite some thoughts to the contrary, sonic booms are not caused by "aerial hot-rodders" at play, but by mature, dedicated air crews seriously studying their jobs. The better these men are prepared to do their jobs, the stronger is this nation's deterrent force—the force that prevents any other country from attacking the United States.

The sonic boom first came to the Strategic Air Command with the assignment of the B-58 aircraft, the free world's only bomber able to fly at speeds greater than the speed of sound; that is, 20 miles a minute or one mile every three seconds.

SAC's B-58 crews must fly training missions under conditions similar to those they may be required to fly in war time. These flights may produce sonic booms that many Americans will hear as a sound not unlike thunder, disconcerting enough to startle a person on the ground, and loud enough to rouse the average sleeper.

Our crews must have realistic targets on which to practice to attain maximum

training benefits. However, routes to and from target areas are planned as much as possible over uninhabited areas.

About 30 cities, many of our major metropolitan areas, are used as targets in simulated bombing raids carried out at supersonic speeds. The cities are chosen for excellent reasons that have to do with their terrain, climate and the physical characteristics of major structures, rivers, harbors and the like. It will not always be the same 30 cities. In each practice target area there will be installed a Radar Bomb-Scoring Site. The sites are moved from city to city as the exercise necessitates.

What is a sonic boom?

A sonic boom is caused by shock waves which build up around an aircraft flying at supersonic speeds—normally about 762 miles per hour at sea level. The waves form a cone, extending back from the nose of the plane—much like the waves created by a boat speeding over water. The shock waves travel to the ground at the speed of sound and follow the path of the aircraft. These sound waves become audible when they slap against the surface of the earth, just as water washing against the shore can be heard. This same kind of pressure wave is created by a common thunder clap.

In level flight, at supersonic speeds, the Strategic Air Command's B-58 actually drags the edge of the shock waves it produces along the ground over its entire flight path. Under certain atmospheric conditions, the waves may reach the ground several miles on either side of the path of the aircraft. At other times, the boom may not be heard at all, as atmospheric conditions may dissipate the shock waves before they reach the ground.

The higher the aircraft is flying, the less intense are the sonic booms it produces. For example, tests have shown that a B-58 flying at 40,000 feet creates booms which sound like distant thunder when heard on the ground. At 30,000 feet, the booms are louder, sounding like close-range thunder.

Generally, the sonic booms produced by SAC's Hustlers will fall somewhere in between these two examples, as supersonic flight is not authorized below 35,000 feet.

Sonic booms cannot cause structural damage to a house or building or directly injure a person. The Air Force knows from tests that it takes pressure of 70 or more pounds per square foot to damage ground buildings. In fact, tests with nuclear explosions have shown that it takes 150 to 300 pounds of pressure per square foot to damage brick or frame buildings.

Pressure from a sonic boom under normal SAC operations will not be more than five pounds per square foot—roughly ten times the noise created by a thunder clap.

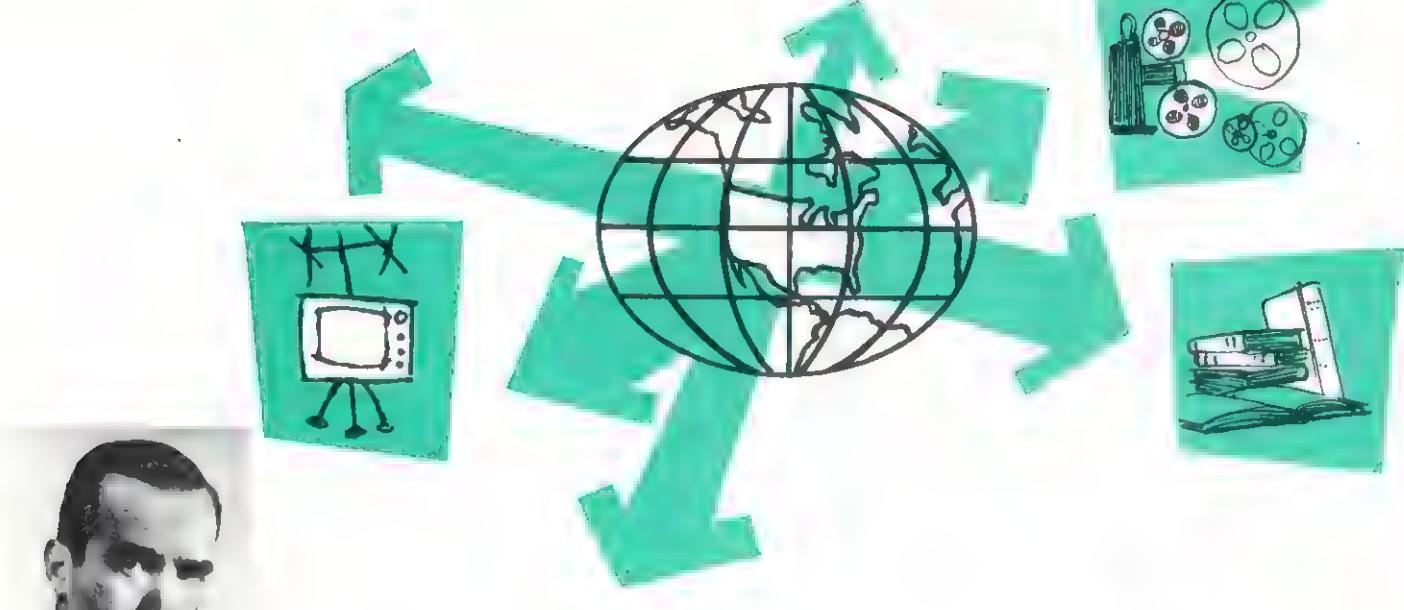
Under certain conditions sonic booms can cause damage. Plate and window glass may be broken by sonic booms. A substantial percentage of all window panes have internal stress left during manufacture or imposed when the glass was mounted in the frame.

Light brie-a-brac may be shaken or vibrated from shelves. Loosely latched doors may be pushed open and damaged. There is a possibility of aggravation of existing plaster cracks only when extensive glass damage is present. Without extensive glass breakage, aggravation to existing plaster cracks is unlikely. Structural damage to foundations and load-bearing walls is practically impossible.

Frankly, there isn't much that can be done about sonic booms. Scientific experiments and research aimed at minimizing sonic booms haven't come up with a solution as yet but the scientists are still trying.

The sonic boom is a product of a new age just as the sound of autos, factories, trains and happy voices on a school playground all mean progress and a better life, so the sound of a sonic boom symbolizes security for that better life. It's a sound of freedom and unless we learn to live with it we may not live at all.

[The End]



By Edward R. Murrow

Director, United States Information Agency

BY CONGRESSIONAL MANDATE the U.S. Information Agency operates from the shores of this country outward. What it does is for export only. Thus, if few Americans know of our activities or recognize our product, it is understandable. Much of our product is invisible. Our accomplishments are largely intangible.

The USIA is engaged in the task of telling America's story abroad. It seeks to make America known and, as much as possible, understood and respected.

Using all the forms of communications, it tries to reflect with fidelity to our Allies, to uncommitted nations, and to those who are hostile, not only our policies but our ideals.

USIA works toward these ends with all the technical skills of modern communications—through radio, television, motion pictures, books, newspapers, magazines, leaflets and pamphlets, exhibits, trade fairs, the arts, libraries, English teaching and education.

Most of all, in recognition of the importance of face-to-face contact, the Agency relies heavily on a trained corps of several hundred officials who serve as spokesmen for America at 219 posts in 99 countries around the world.

Daily these officers speak in many languages to many people of vastly differing cultures. They talk to peons and professors, to illiterates and intellectuals, to natives and shopkeepers, to the merchants and to scholars.

A few cumulative statistics may help to show how the Agency reaches these diverse peoples in words—both spoken and written.

The Voice of America, USIA's global radio network, broadcasts up to 64 languages. It is on the air 107 hours daily, more air time than the major commercial networks in this country combined.

Some 176 million people overseas can see on their television screens the filmed story of America provided by the USIA. The Agency air-expresses kinescopes and videotapes to stations in 57 countries that serve 55 million television sets abroad.

Motion pictures on a wide range of American subjects are produced as documentaries, newsreels and short subjects. These reach a monthly film audience of about 600 million people.

The Agency's press and publications service sends out 10,000 words daily over its wireless news file to each of five major world areas. It publishes 68 magazines in 28 languages, prints annually more than 12 million pamphlets and some 25 newspapers, wall posters and periodicals in 14 languages.

But the Agency does more than present news. It concerns itself with the fundamental need everywhere for education.

For example, the heart of overseas operations on the intellectual front is the USIA library. Yet to call it simply a library is misleading. The locale where a visitor expects to find books, magazines, newspapers and other periodicals has so much more to offer that it is generally described by the phrase, "information center."

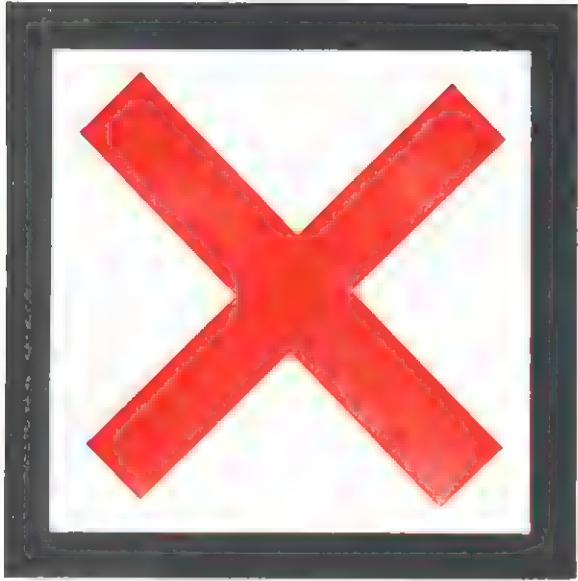
It is at the "information center" that documentary films are shown, exhibits are displayed, lectures and concerts are performed, seminars and study groups are organized, special activities for youth groups are provided, and programs are placed on local radio and television.

A former Mexican foreign minister once underscored the work this way:

"The United States has done many fine things for Mexico," he told an American visitor. "You have spent fifty million dollars helping us eradicate hoof-and-mouth disease. You have constructed sewage systems in each of our towns along the border. You have helped us build health clinics and other public works throughout the country. But the finest thing you have ever done for us, in my opinion, was the establishment of the Benjamin Franklin Library."

USIA operates 176 libraries and 85 reading rooms in 80 free world countries. Stocked are more than 2,250,000 volumes that reach an estimated 26 million persons each year.

(Continued on page 39)



By Lou Colbert

Protect Your Right to Vote

WOULD YOU LIKE to do Khrushchev a favor? Well, you can. As a citizen of the United States you can do one important thing for him. It cannot be done by the most talented member of his intelligence service, or by the bravest Cosmonaut in Russia. There is no effort involved in this favor. You don't do a thing. You can make Nikita very happy by just staying home next November 6.

Do not go to the polls! Do not vote!

That would please the roly-poly dictator more than you might imagine. Why?

Khrushchev knows his political history. He knows a democratic government depends upon the cooperation and intelligence of the people to make it work. And he knows the secret ballot is the keystone of the democratic structure. Therefore, if a large number of people do not vote, it follows they are not cooperating and are not exercising any intelligence. In short, they are indifferent to the fate of their nation. This is a marked sign of decay in a democratic society, and the main hope of Communist Russia is that the United States will decline and fall from within.

Khrushchev has predicted the internal decline and fall of the United States. He has seen the signs of apathy that threaten freedom more than any Red missile. And he is basing his prediction on past history.

History shows no fewer than 19 nations faded as world powers when their people became disinterested in matters of government. Only three of them met their demise in war. The other 16 withered away internally when the people lost interest in affairs of state.

The entire power of a democracy rests in the vote. With

it, citizens affirm their faith in the ability and integrity of incumbent office holders—or “throw the rascals out.” If the vote is not used by a large percentage of the people, then rule by a minority is invoked—and the corruptors of government are expert at organizing minority votes.

So, from lazy citizenship comes corruption. From corruption comes political confusion. And from confusion comes the death of freedom.

The working parts of any machine will mold and rust with lack of attention and disuse. Political machinery is no different. And if the secret ballot, the most vital part of our Republic's political machinery, is allowed to corrode for lack of use, then the whole process of free government will soon grind to a halt. Opportunists will start their own machinery in gear, and tyranny will result. And who are the boldest opportunists on the scene today, waiting for a malfunction in democracy? The Communists, of course.

Next November 6, United States citizens will elect all 435 members of the House of Representatives, and one-third of the members of the Senate. They will elect many governors, and state, county, and municipal officials. What kind of management the country will receive for the next two years will be decided. And they promise to be crucial years of domestic and international impact.

Yet, many political observers are predicting that nearly as many qualified voters will apathetically avoid the polls as cast their votes. It is just another, “off-year election,” they say. What an unfortunate phrase! It tends to belittle the importance of any election devoid of the color and pageantry of a presidential campaign. Yet the men elected to the national legislature will have the power to override any presidential veto. A small voter turnout will not abridge their powers. And the same is true of all levels of government. The incumbents will govern the people whether they vote or not—so it should be a matter of great concern to everyone who those incumbents are. Inform yourself about the men running for office, and then vote.

Even professional politicians are impressed by a large vote. It shows them the people are on their toes—are interested and watching developments. If they have been lazy through overconfidence, they go to work. Even the minority of politicians who are corrupt pull in their horns after a large vote because they know the spotlight is upon them.

But from the voters' ranks comes that old familiar wail:

“Why should I vote? What possible difference could my one vote make?”

If everyone felt that way, no one would vote. Men would not have died and suffered in warfare for freedom and the right to vote—nor died and suffered again and again protecting that right. The right to vote in a democratic society has been won and protected with blood and hardship. And those who scoff at the importance of that right would do well to remember that their own liberty depends upon it. Freedom is ever but one generation from extinction.

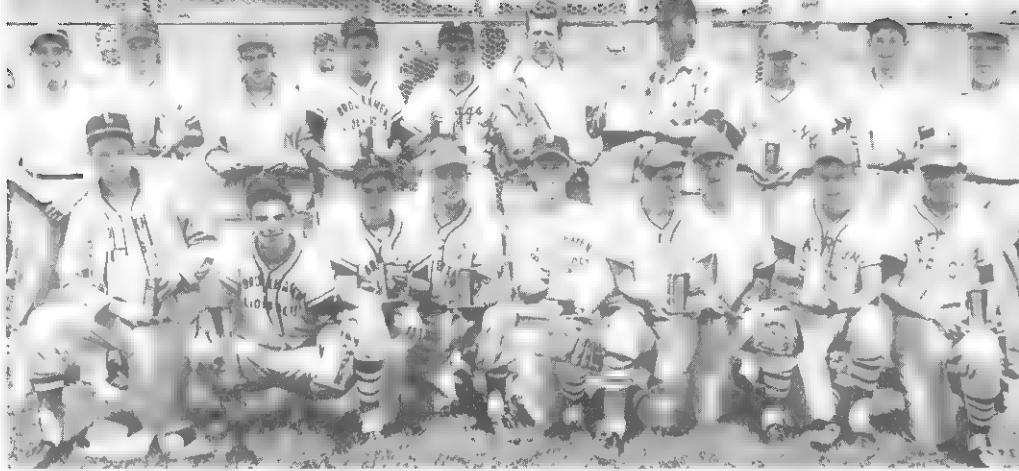
But what of those who mock the power of one vote? There are many cases on the record where only one vote determined the destiny of our nation. John Quincy Adams and Rutherford B. Hayes were both elected to the presidency by only one electoral vote. In Hayes' case, a commission confirmed his election, after an investigation, by only one vote—and the man who cast it was a Representative from Indiana who was elected by only one vote. One vote gave statehood to California, Idaho, Oregon, Texas, and Washington. The Draft Act that helped the nation begin to prepare for World War II was passed by only one vote.

One beauty of democracy is that “only one vote” can turn the tide and set the course of destiny. Do not fail to use your vote on election day. Why do Khrushchev a favor?

Pennsylvania Team Wins Annual V.F.W. Teen-er Baseball Tourney

By Jack Mathieson

Director, V.F.W. Youth Activities



This team, the Chester Suburban League, sponsored by Post 7060, Brookhaven, Pa., won the 1962 V.F.W. National Teen-er League championship. National Youth Activities Director Jack Mathieson is shown in the back row presenting the championship trophy to Team Manager Hal Edwards.

Victory to the Keystone State



Frank Siviski, Chester, Pa. receives most valuable player award from Andy Kerr, the official tournament scorer.

THE CHESTER SUBURBAN LEAGUE, sponsored by V.F.W. Post 7060, Brookhaven, Pa., captured the coveted V.F.W. National Teen-er Tournament with a total of only five runs for their week's efforts.

In a program that boasted of the best pitching in tournament history, Chester Suburban played flawless ball during a week of extreme weather that ran the gamut of bright sunshine to steady drizzle and flash rainstorms.

Nine teams participated in the 10th annual V.F.W. Teen-er World Series at beautiful Hershey Park in Hershey, Pa. Representing each of the eight national Teen-er areas were: Tucson, Ariz.; Endicott, N.Y.; defending champions Gastonia, N.C.; Yankton, S. Dak.; Franklinton, La.; Chillicothe, Ohio; Chicago Heights, Ill.; the annual special entry, the Panama Canal Zone; and Chester Suburban from Pennsylvania.

Sparkling defense and superb pitching accounted for most of the lack of scoring during the week. Base hits were few in number and the long ball was noticeably lacking.

On opening day, defending champions Gastonia, N.C., defeated Endicott, N.Y., 2-0; South Dakota overwhelmed Louisiana, 7-3; Pennsylvania squeezed by the Panama Canal Zone, 1-0, and Arizona defeated Illinois, 6-3.

Second day's games gave North Carolina an edge over Ohio, 2-1; New York eliminated Louisiana, 3-2, and the Panama Canal Zone eliminated Illinois, 2-1.

On Wednesday, in the winners' bracket, Pennsylvania continued their winning streak by defeating South Dakota, 1-0 and Arizona beat North Carolina, 4-2. In the losers' bracket, Ohio eliminated New York, 4-3, and the Panama Canal Zone dusted off South Dakota, 6-2.

On Thursday the two remaining undefeated teams met and Pennsylvania retained its unbeaten, unscored upon position, by slipping past Arizona, 1-0. North Carolina eliminated Ohio, 6-0, and Arizona whitewashed the Panama Canal Zone, 8-1.

Friday activities were postponed because of rain. Saturday morning North Carolina defeated the tiring and cold Arizonians, 2-1, to even the loss they had encountered from that team earlier. Saturday afternoon the championship game was held between the unbeaten and unscored upon Chester Suburban All-Star team, and the defending National Champions, Gastonia, North Carolina.

The championship game was *(Continued on page 44)*

Runner-up in the 1962 Teen-er baseball tournament was this team from Gastonia, N.C. Coach Russ Bergmann receives the trophy from V.F.W. National Youth Activities Director Jack Mathieson.

Bill Summers, retired American League umpire, strikes a familiar pose for Gastonia players.



Outstanding Auxiliary Convention

DELEGATES HEAR PRAISE FOR MAJOR AUXILIARY PROGRAM
OF VOLUNTEER HOSPITAL WORK IN 1961-62



Mrs. Merton B. Tice

MORE THAN 2,300 delegates heard speakers emphasize the role of women in voluntary organizations during the 49th National Convention of the Ladies Auxiliary to the V.F.W. in Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 10-17. Mrs. Merton B. Tice, Mitchell, S. D., wife of V.F.W. Past-Commander-in-Chief Merton B. Tice, was elected President for 1962-63.

Nearly \$30,000 in grants for cancer research was given during convention sessions. Recipients of \$10,000 grants were the V.F.W. Research Clinic at the University of Minnesota, and the Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory, Bar Harbor, Maine. A \$1,000 grant was given the Children's Hospital, Denver.

Another \$8,519.37 was divided among four states (Arizona, Connecticut, Nebraska and California) for research grants to institutions within these states.

Miss Adamson was presented the first national leadership award ever given by the Veterans Administration for making volunteer hospital work her major program during 1961-62. The presentation was made by Dr. J. Herbert Smith, VA Deputy Assistant Chief Medical Director for professional service.

Reports showed that Auxiliary members had devoted 1.5 million volunteer hours and had given 1.2 million dollars to work in 170 VA hospitals and more than 4,800 other hospitals, sanitaria and rest homes during the past year.

Delegates and members learned that a concentrated membership campaign

had brought the total membership to more than 336,800, highest in Auxiliary history.

During the five days of meetings, more than \$10,000 in prizes and many plaques and citations went to local units and Departments for superior work in Auxiliary programs.

A 16-year-old Alabama girl, Susan Skelton, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Robert B. Skelton, Auburn, Ala., was announced as the winner of the \$1,000 award in the Auxiliary's 28th annual National High School Writing Contest on the topic, "America the Beautiful—How Long Without Clean Water?" Robert Alverts, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Alverts, Oakland, Calif., was named the winner of the Dr. James E. West conservation scholarship award given by the Auxiliary to a Boy Scout.

Delegates passed a resolution to increase the annual national dues from \$1 to \$1.25, effective with payment of the 1964 dues.

Plans for the Auxiliary's 50th anniversary celebration during 1963-64 were discussed at the Department President's post-convention conference.

Other national officers elected for 1962-63 were Mrs. William Campbell, Neenah, Wis., Senior Vice-President; Mrs. Arthur Klugow, Tracy, Calif., Junior Vice-President; Mrs. Alex Miller, Des Moines, Ia., re-elected Treasurer and reappointed Secretary; Mrs. Sam Goldstein, Chicago, Ill., Chaplain; Mrs. Glenn White, South Bend, Ind., Conductress; Mrs. Walter Bogacz, Meriden, Conn., Guard.

New district members of the National Council of Administration are: Dist. 2—Mrs. Frank Garvey, Coventry, R. I.; Dist. 4—Mrs. Raymond Loose, Wilmington, Del.; Dist. 6—Mrs. George Able, Van Wert, O.; Dist. 8—Mrs. Carl Estes, Birmingham, Ala.; Dist. 10—Mrs. George Woody, Miami, Okla.; Dist. 12—Miss Marie Louise Zuelke, Wausau, Wis.; Dist. 14—Mrs. Paul Harmon, Omaha, Neb.; Dist. 16—Mrs. Bill Will, Boise, Ida.

During homecoming ceremonies for Mrs. Tice in Mitchell, S. D., following the convention, the new Auxiliary President presented to Commander-in-Chief Byron B. Gentry a \$10,000 check for the V.F.W. Community Service program and an \$8,000 check for the V.F.W. Rehabilitation program, traditional gifts from the Auxiliary to the V.F.W.

New Insurance Plan for World War I Veterans

WORLD WAR I veterans 65 or older holding USGLI term insurance policies may now convert to a lower-cost form of insurance as the result of a bill signed into law by President Kennedy on July 25, 1962.

The new plan of insurance, called "Special Endowment at Age 96," primarily provides death protection only. The premium, which remains level throughout the life of the policy, is lower than the premium for the term policy which is being exchanged.

Veterans Administration officials warn that not all holders of USGLI term policies should make the change. Those disabled should keep their original term policies which provide a monthly income in the event of total permanent disability while at the same time waiving the premium.

At time of exchange a provision for premium waiver in case of total permanent disability may be added to the new policy at an extra premium.

It will not be necessary for World War I term policyholders to write or telephone the Veterans Administration regarding the new plan of insurance. The VA will notify all eligible policyholders and will send them full information concerning conversion of present policies.

New Hospital Ruling For Peacetime Veterans

PEACETIME veterans who have a service-connected but non-compensable (less than 10 per cent) disability will have the same priority for entering VA hospitals as service-connected disabled peacetime veterans, according to a new law signed by the President on August 14.

The only peacetime veterans previously eligible to VA hospitalization were those whose service-connected disabilities were 10 per cent or greater, the VA explained. The new law applies to the relatively few peacetime veterans whose service-connected disabilities are not rated high enough to receive compensation.

ANNUAL MEETING OF V.F.W. NATIONAL HOME BOARD

- In accordance with the By-Laws of the V.F.W. National Home Corporation, announcement of the annual meeting of the members of the Corporation is hereby published. The meeting will be held at the office of the Corporation in Onondaga Township, Ingham County, Michigan, at 10 A.M. (Eastern Standard Time), Saturday, Oct. 27, 1962. The meeting of the members will be followed by a meeting of the V.F.W. National Home Board of Trustees.

Know Your V.F.W. National Officers

J. A. "Al" Cheatham

Quartermaster General, V.F.W.

J. A. "Al" Cheatham, 44, of Prairie Village, Kas., was elected and installed as Quartermaster General of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at its recent 63rd National Convention in Minneapolis, Minn.

Cheatham was first elected to serve as Quartermaster General in March of this year by the National Council of Administration due to the retirement from that office of Robert B. Handy, Jr., and his choice for the office was enthusiastically acclaimed at the convention.

Cheatham was born in New Orleans but later moved to Alabama, then to Missouri, and finally to Kansas. He attended the Chillicothe Business College, Chillicothe, Mo., where he majored in accounting. He has also taken special courses in business administration and accounting at the University of Kansas City.

Cheatham served as a pilot with the 15th Air Force in Italy during World War II. He flew 20 combat missions and received the Air Medal with clusters. After the war he joined the staff of V.F.W. National Headquarters in Kansas City in 1945. In 1949 he became assistant to Quartermaster General Handy, and in 1961 he was named manager of the V.F.W. Building in charge of leasing and tenant relations.

Cheatham is married and has two children. He is active in community affairs and for several years has been an instructor in the Dale Carnegie leadership training program.

Rev. Earl Best

National Chaplain, V.F.W.

The Rev. Earl Best, pastor of the Christian Church at Springsville, Ind., and Chaplain of the V.F.W. Big-10 Conference, was elected National Chaplain of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at the 63rd National Convention in Minneapolis.

The Rev. Best joined the U.S. Navy as a chaplain in June, 1942, and served on the staff of Admiral Whiting as senior chaplain during the battle for Saipan in the Pacific. He was also with the staff of Admiral Halsey at New Caledonia. He was discharged in 1946 but has continued to serve in the Navy Reserve, not as a chaplain, but as an officer of the line, and now holds the rank of Commander.

He holds degrees from the College of Charleston, S.C., Asberry Seminary, Hartford Seminary Foundation, and Butler University, and has established residence for his Ph.D. at Indiana University.

The Rev. Best has been active in the V.F.W. for a number of years and has also served as a Post Chaplain, District Chaplain and Department Chaplain of Indiana.

Andy Borg

Judge Advocate General, V.F.W.

Andy Borg, 51, a practicing attorney in the city of Superior, Wis., was unanimously elected to the office of Judge Advocate General of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at the recent 63rd National Convention in Minneapolis, Minn.

Borg has served the V.F.W. on a Post, District, Department and National level for many years. He was co-chairman of the V.F.W. Borg Memorial Committee which erected a fitting memorial to Major Dick Borg, the American Air Force Ace of World War II. As Commander of the Department of Wisconsin in 1954, he was selected as a member of the All-America Department Commanders team. After completing his term as Department Commander, Borg was appointed Vice Chairman of the National Security Committee. The following year he was elected a National Council of Administration member from the 12th District, serving Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

During World War II Borg served as a legal officer and Judge Advocate with the 7th Fleet in the Southwest Pacific. A graduate of the University of Minnesota Law School he began practicing law in Superior in 1936. He has the distinction of having been elected District Attorney of Douglas County, Wis., in absentia—having still been overseas at the time. He is active in civic, as well as veterans affairs. Borg is married and has three children.

Dr. Guy C. Richardson

Surgeon General, V.F.W.

Dr. Guy C. Richardson, 52, of Bristol, Va.-Tenn., who was elected to the office of Surgeon General at the 63rd National Convention in Minneapolis, has long been an active leader in the organization.

Dr. Richardson was born in Pulaski, Va., and attended high school in Bristol, Va. He was graduated third in his class from the University of Tennessee Medical School in 1933 and served his internship at the Memphis General Hospital. During World War II he was group surgeon of the Third Bomber Attack Group, 5th Air Force, flying out of New Guinea, and acquired more than 400 combat flying hours on 35 missions.

Dr. Richardson joined the V.F.W. in 1946 and served as Commander of Post 6975, Bristol, for three terms in the years 1948-51. Under his leadership the Post treasury increased from a deficit of \$3,000 to one containing \$250,000, and the Post was awarded first prize in the V.F.W. National Community Service Contest and an award from the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa. In 1952 he was appointed chairman of the V.F.W. National Cancer Committee and served as Surgeon General of the V.F.W. during the year, 1953-54.

Dr. Richardson has served on many national committees for the V.F.W. and has been the recipient of many honors and awards, both local and national. He is married and has four children.



Dr. Vernon G. Olson
Supreme Commander, M.O.C.

M.O.C. Elects New Officers at 43rd Supreme Scratch

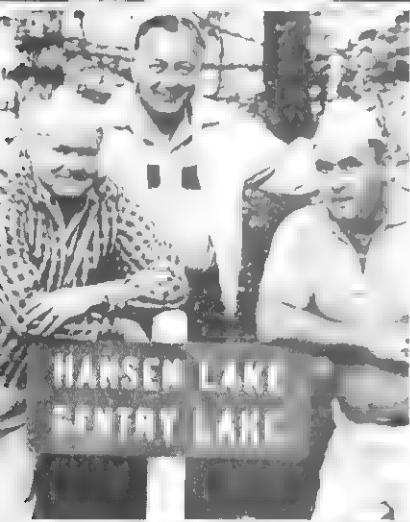
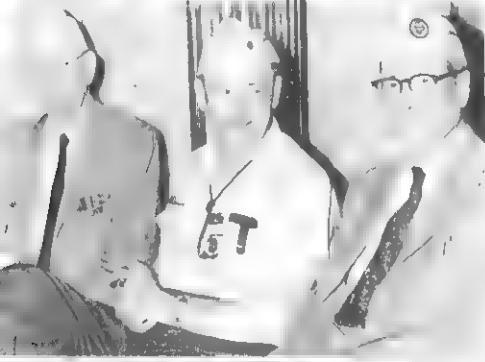
• Dr. Vernon G. Olson, Eau Claire, Wis., was elected Supreme Commander of the Military Order of the Cootie at the organization's 43rd National Convention in Minneapolis.

Elevated to the office of Supreme Senior Vice Commander was Fred L. Finch, Sr., New Orleans, La. The newly elected Supreme Junior Vice Commander is Donald Ferguson, New York City, N. Y.

Dr. Olson, the Supreme Commander for 1962-63, is a Past Dept. Commander of Wisconsin and a Past M.O.C. State Commander.

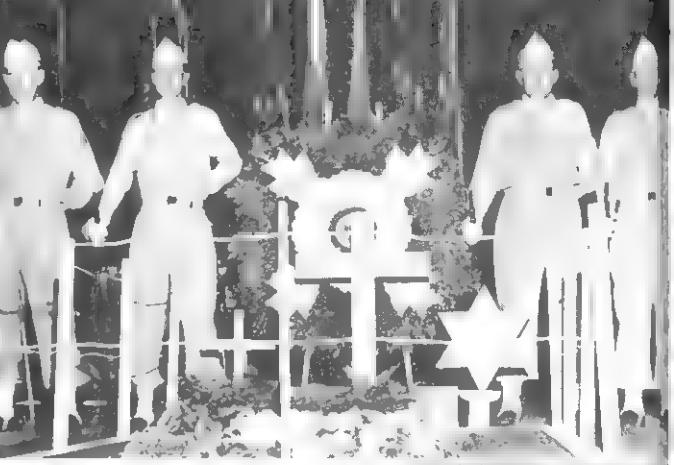
Other Cootie officers elected at the Supreme Scratch include P. D. Brubaker, Fostoria, Ohio, Supreme Quartermaster-Adjutant; C. W. Horn, East St. Louis, Ill., Supreme Chaplain; Joe E. Turci, Oklahoma City, Okla., Supreme Judge Advocate; Joseph Maher, Springfield, Mass., Supreme Surgeon.

The following appointments were announced by the Supreme Commander: Frank Brown, Sun Prairie, Wis., Supreme Chief of Staff; Elmer S. Kruger, Eau Claire, Wis., Supreme Provost Marshal; Ed Habermas, Inkster, Mich., Supreme Historian; Dave O'Shell, Jr., Louisville, Ky., Supreme Inspector; Dr. Frank Brasch, Dos Palos, Calif., Supreme Hospital Commissioner; R. A. Dewey, Tallmadge, Ohio, Supreme Editor; E. H. Moore, South Bend, Ind., Supreme Associate Editor; Christie Braun, Lansing, Mich., Supreme Home Chairman; Joseph Hansen, Hyattsville, Md., Supreme Tomb Chairman; Don Neville, Minneapolis, Minn., Supreme V.F.W. Booster; Robert Cruson, W. Hyattsville, Md., Supreme VAVS Representative; George Herrington, Pittsburgh, Pa., Director of Membership.



LEFT: When Governor Elmer L. Andersen, Minnesota, was a guest of the V.F.W. at its National Convention in Miami Beach, Fla., last year he promised to name two Minnesota lakes after Commander-in-Chief Gentry and Past Commander-in-Chief Hansen. Here they all are at the site following the 1962 convention in Minneapolis. RIGHT: The Madison Explorers, junior drum and bugle corps sponsored by Post 1318, Madison, Wis., LOWER LEFT: French Minister Triboulet presents medals to Past Commander-in-Chief Hansen (left) and Past Commander-in-Chief Connell at the convention BELOW RIGHT: VFW leaders march at the head of the annual military parade during the National Convention in Minneapolis

ABOVE LEFT: Newly elected Commander-in-Chief Byron B. Gentry (left) receives the oath of office from Past Commander-in-Chief Ray H. Brannaman. ABOVE RIGHT: An Honor Guard from Post 1149, Minneapolis, Minn., participated at the annual convention memorial services. LEFT: Three Past Commanders-in-Chief at the convention. Left to right: F. Warner Karling; Robert T. Merrill; Eugene B. Carver. RIGHT: Raymond Triboulet, French Minister of Veterans Affairs (right), presents medals to Col. Leon G. Turrou (left), Commander of V.F.W. Post 605 Paris, France, and Vice Admiral Leland P. Lovette, USN (Ret.), Chairman of the V.F.W. National Publicity, Publications and Public Relations Committee. BELOW LEFT: Secretary of State Dean Rusk (right) chats with M/Sgt. Donald E. Rudolph (center), Medal of Honor winner, and an unidentified sergeant before a display commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Medal of Honor this year



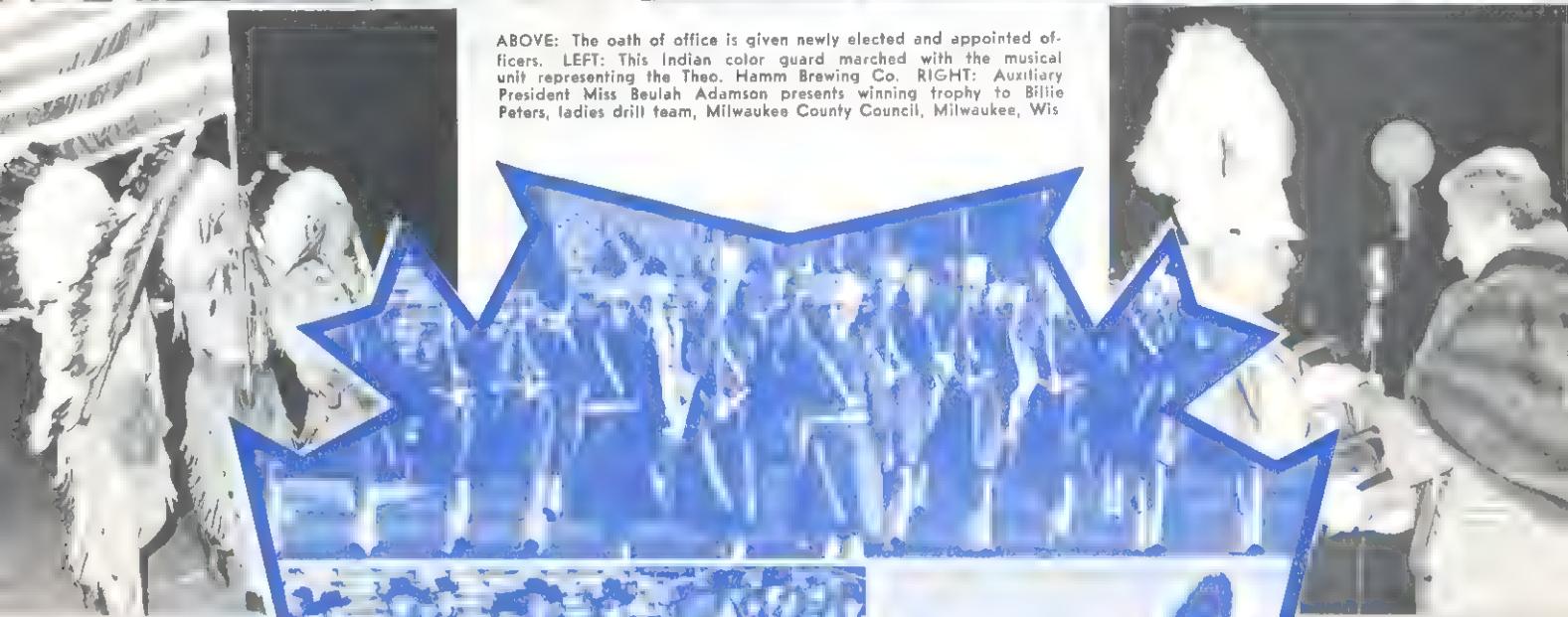
HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BIG CONVENTION

Colorful, spectacular and dramatic events at the 1962 V.F.W. National Convention in Minneapolis, Minn., as recorded by the roving photographers on the scene

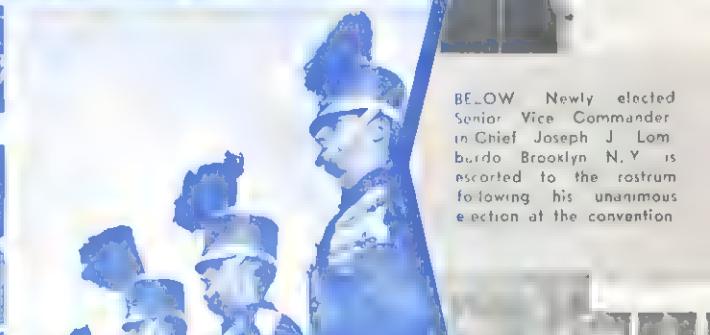




ABOVE: The oath of office is given newly elected and appointed officers. LEFT: This Indian color guard marched with the musical unit representing the Theo. Hamm Brewing Co. RIGHT: Auxiliary President Miss Beulah Adamson presents winning trophy to Billie Peters, ladies drill team, Milwaukee County Council, Milwaukee, Wis.



BELOW: Winner of the 1962 championship in the Pageant of Drums at the convention was the Senior Band which is sponsored by the Morley S. Oates Post 701, Lansing Michigan



BELOW: Newly elected Senior Vice Commander in Chief Joseph J. Lombardo Brooklyn, N.Y. is escorted to the rostrum following his unanimous election at the convention



BELOW: Anton J. Shlechta (right), Chairman, V.F.W. National Bands and Drum Corps Committee receives a unique drum plaque awarded him by the Smith Music Sales Co.



RESOLUTIONS & AMENDMENTS

ADOPTED BY THE 63rd NATIONAL CONVENTION

DELEGATES to the 63rd National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars acted upon a total of 260 resolutions, plus the proposed amendments to the National By-Laws and Manual of Procedure. The following resolutions and amendments were approved by the delegates or referred to committees or V.F.W. administrative bodies for further consideration:

Rehabilitation And Welfare Service

1. Seven recommendations seeking a more liberal and fair pension program
2. Seeking administrative changes or legislation to obtain a more lenient attitude in the compensation program
3. Recommending an improved hospital and medical program
4. Petitioning the Senate to establish a standing Committee on Veterans Affairs
5. Urging an improved program concerning veterans Civil Service preference, employment and re-employment rights
6. Recommending review of all cases in which benefits were forfeited and waiver of overpayments under certain conditions
7. Urging approval of a program enabling WWII and Korean veterans having service-connected disabilities to purchase government life insurance and modifying requirements on other types of policies
8. Seeking elimination of "waiting period" to begin disability payments and revisions to improve old age and survivors program
9. Recommending a six-point program to improve vocational rehabilitation and education
10. Requesting authorization of direct loans for specially adapted housing in all areas and opposing increase in present maximum 5 1/4% VA loan interest rate
11. Recommending that all veterans programs be continued in the Veterans Administration
12. Requesting that the Administration of Veterans Affairs be given cabinet status
13. Recommending changes in military justice, discharge review procedures and military retirement benefits
14. Urging The Congress of The United States to appropriate sufficient funds for employment services for war veterans
15. Urging Congress to clarify re-employments rights of employees who leave on probation for military service
16. Urging Senate passage of H.R. 10743 concerning presumptive period of multiple sclerosis from 3 to 7 years
17. Petitioning Congress to re-open National Service Life Insurance for one calendar year
18. Requesting abolishment of VA form 10-P-10 for admission to VA hospitals and all reference to financial status be removed, except the statement that the veteran is unable to pay
19. Recommending exclusion from annual income for disability pension purposes amounts paid by a veteran for the just debts, expenses of last illness (if not more than 1 year prior to death) and expenses of burial of a wife or child
20. Endorsing a program by Department of Labor to aid in the employment of older workers
21. Proposing direct loan funds to Alaska for alleviating housing shortage
22. Opposing transfer of out-patient clinic, San Francisco to Fort Miley Hospital
23. Urging enactment by Congress to permit certain WWI officers in need of relief to have names placed on Emergency Officers Retired Lists
24. Opposing H.R. 889 which would reduce pension of veterans in State Veterans Homes to \$30 per month
25. Recommending Federal financial assistance to State Veterans Homes on a matching basis and that the Federal government payment of \$250 per day for care of a veteran member of a State Veterans Home be increased
26. Opposing political interference in the selection of candidates for Civil Service jobs
27. Supporting all national and state programs for employment of the handicapped
28. Urging Congress to adopt legislation granting a 15% increase in service-corrected compensation rates, freezing of the VA rating schedule at present on higher levels, and authorizing additional allowances for dependents in disability compensation cases rated 30% or higher
29. Requesting Civil Service Commission to investigate unfair practices concerning civilian employees
30. Protecting the closing of VA field offices and curtailment of services
31. Recommending that Congress adopt legislation authorizing Federal agencies to excuse members of veteran organizations to participate as pallbearers, members of firing Squads, or as guards of honor in funeral ceremonies for veterans without loss of pay or annual leave
32. Requesting additional compensation for service-connected disabled veterans who have lost or

loss of use of one eye and loss or loss of use of upper or lower extremities

33. Favoring Amendment to Sec. 602D, Par 3a of the NSLI Act to increase the amount of gratuitous insurance from \$5 000 to \$10,000 and eliminate the requirement of dependency

34. Seeking 100 psychiatric beds in New Mexico

35. Seeking amendment of Public Law 589, concerning "Total Disability Waiver" by eliminating the one year period from date of application

36. Recommending that Congress revise VA Home Loans requirements to make loans available to all veterans who can qualify financially at any time and that VA direct loans be available in all areas where lending institutions discount VA guaranteed loans

37. Recommending increase of veterans burial allowance from \$250 00 to \$500 00

38. Urging Congress to provide funds for adequate hospital facilities in Queens and Nassau Counties, New York

39. Opposing judicial review of veterans appeals outside of the Administration of Veterans Affairs

40. Recommending proration of dividends when insurance becomes a claim, if necessary to maintain the insurance in force, and continuing strong opposition to any proposal to separate the veterans insurance program from the VA

41. Recommending that compensation rates for disability incurred in combat be 20% higher than regular wartime rates and liberalization of regulations governing service connection of severe neuroses involving personality changes if combat is involved and to pay disability compensation forfeited for fraud to the veterans' dependents if they did not participate in the fraud

42. Seeking approval for the VA to be granted authority to compromise indebtedness regardless of fault in cases of hardship and to pay disability claims to dependents if they did not participate

The following resolutions were approved in principle and referred to the National Rehabilitation Service or the National Legislative Service.

43. Requesting establishment of National "Hire a Veteran" Week

44. Requesting investigation of Employment practices at Elmendorf AFB, Alaska, which adversely affect veterans

45. Urging establishment of VA hospital in Alaska

46. Requesting Congress to enact legislation covering personal physical and survivor's benefits for reservists in inactive duty from 0001 hours of date of departure from home until 2400 hours of date of return

47. Proposing National Cemetery for San Diego area was referred to National Legislative Service depending on action taken to establish a cemetery site selection Board as recommended in Resolution 240

48. Same as 54 (except Los Angeles)

49. Endorsing passage of H.R. 12192 granting survivors relief to family of John O. Cabigas

50. Urging suitable legislation covering pay adjustment to WWI and WWII veterans

51. Opposing space saving economies in National Cemeteries was referred to National Legislative Service dependent upon action of U.S. Army

52. Opposing elimination or limitation of National Cemeteries was referred to National Legislative Service dependent upon action of U.S. Army

53. FAVORING legislation to make Fort Bayard Cemetery a National Cemetery was referred to National Legislative Service dependent upon action of U.S. Army

54. FAVORING establishment of National Cemetery in Western New York was referred to National Legislative Service dependent upon action of U.S. Army

55. Urging improvement of management of VA Hospital, Portland, Oregon

56. Recommending additional contact service employees at VA hospital in Portland, Oregon

57. Urging amendment of Public Law 87-138 to provide \$100.00 to all holders of the Medal of Honor

58. FAVORING establishment of National Cemeteries in Pennsylvania was referred to National Legislative Service dependent upon action of U.S. Army

59. Requesting that Veterans Administration Central Office officials take immediate action to correct conditions in, and improve management of the Houston, Texas VA Hospital

60. Petitioning Congress that disability due to certain illness not bar pension entitlement

61. FAVORING establishment of National Cemetery in Wyoming was referred to National Legislative Service dependent upon action of U.S. Army

62. Proposing that former alien properties and funds be set aside for disabled war veterans and survivors

STILL TIME TO GET THAT V.F.W. ACCIDENT INSURANCE

• Through special arrangement with the Continental Casualty Co. of Chicago, the enrollment period for the new V.F.W. Post Group Accident Insurance plan has been extended to Dec. 31, 1962. The extension was deemed necessary due to the great number of applications received at the National Headquarters prior to the original deadline date, and because of the desire of so many Posts to integrate the insurance plan with their current membership campaigns. The insurance plan was explained fully in the July, August and September issues of V.F.W. Magazine.

97. Urging administrative or legislative changes in order to strengthen the VA hospital and medical program, and opposing any restrictive recommendation proposed by any group

98. Urging abolishment of Deans Committees of medical schools affiliated with VA hospitals and opposing any interference by any committee group or person not under direct jurisdiction of the VA

99. Approving expansion of the VA hospital facilities at White City, Oregon

100. To re-enact the "Servicemen's Indemnity Act" of 1951, to provide proper protection to dependents of veterans

101. Urging provisions of Public Law 88-211 be amended to prohibit pensions of single veterans from being reduced after two months VA hospitalization

102. Supporting all training and retraining programs of government agencies and urging preferential treatment of veterans

103. Urging employment of the blind in appropriate jobs

104. Urging that the Veterans Administration be required to notify a pension claimant under P.L. 88-211 of proportionate income computation rule, if applicable to the case

105. Admonishing VA for not utilizing funds for direct loans

106. Urging Congress that future appropriations for veteran facilities include reopening of wards in VA hospital in Houston, Texas

107. Requesting legislation compelling Board of Veterans Appeals panel to have qualified occupational lay specialist as member

108. Seeking enactment of legislation to provide VA hospital care for Veterans in Far East on re-imbursable basis

109. Endorsing establishment of cemetery site selection board in order to perpetuate National Cemetery System

110. Urging numerous amendments to the Veterans Pension Act of 1959 (P.L. 88-211)

111. Proposing that Public Law 88-211, concerning pensions and dependents be amended to include allowances for more than two dependents

112. Proposing a separate and more liberal pension program for WWI veterans

National Security and Foreign Affairs

113. Urging Congress to enact legislation appropriating funds to provide strong national defense

114. Reaffirming opposition to Communism and recommending complete support of all government agencies in protecting sovereignty of United States

115. Opposing separation of Joint Chiefs of Staff or any weakening of that system

116. Urging all segments of VFW to actively support Civil Defense Program

117. Asserting right of United States to act independently in the interest of national self-preservation

118. Recommending withdrawal of United States from United Nations if Red China is admitted

119. Opposing any appropriation to United Nations funds for aid to Cuba or Red China

120. Endorsing resumption of atomic tests

121. Recommending action to improve non-nuclear capabilities of Armed Forces without invoking thermonuclear warfare

122. Endorsing establishment of Indian Ocean fleet to combat spreading threat of Communism in that area

123. Requiring all citizens and every applicant for Federal funds to proclaim allegiance to United States and opposing any deletion in National Defense Education Act

124. Requiring all land grant colleges and universities to maintain R.O.T.C. program and all physically qualified male students to participate

125. Supporting participation of military personnel in patriotic seminars

126. Opposing proposals affecting budgetary and command reorganization of U.S. armed forces which would reduce status and authority of the secretaries of the military departments and the uniformed chiefs of the military services

127. Opposing any Senate resolution to repeal Connally Reservation, thus relinquishing sovereign rights of United States in certain disputes to International Court of Justice

128. Petitioning the President and all government agencies to invoke principles of Monroe Doctrine for the elimination of Communism in Cuba or elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere

Memorial Certificates For Veteran Dead

• To honor the memory of a deceased veteran of the Armed Forces the Veterans Administration will issue to the eligible next of kin a Presidential Memorial Certificate. A request from a close friend or associate of the deceased will be honored when no certificate is issued to an eligible next of kin. The certificates will be mailed from the VA Central Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Eligibility for receipt of the certificate will be determined by prima facie evidence of the character of discharge of the deceased veteran. This must have been other than dishonorable. Any period of service, either during war or peace time, establishes eligibility. The next of kin will be determined in the following precedence: widow, oldest child, mother, father, oldest sister, or oldest brother.

Notice of death in any form received by any VA field station will result in the initiation of necessary procedures for issuance of a Presidential Memorial Certificate if the character of discharge qualifies, and if VA records contain information identifying the next of kin.

The certificate will not be issued routinely to the eligible next of kin of veterans who died prior to March 9, 1962, but individual requests, if qualified, in cases of death prior to such date will be honored.

No application form will be available. If no certificate is issued because of the fact that the VA does not receive notification of death, or the VA records do not contain information identifying the next of kin, a request, in letter form, should be addressed to the manager of the appropriate VA Regional Office, and should be submitted through the V.F.W. Department Service Office.

If a request is submitted by a relative, it should clearly state that the applicant is the next of kin. Proof of relationship should be attached unless it is known that such proof is in the VA file. A request from a close friend or associate of the deceased should indicate, if true, that to the best of his knowledge no relative within the precedent classes as listed above is living. It is important that the veteran's name and his XC number, if known, and the name and address of the next of kin or close friend be included.

128. Opposing foreign aid to any Communist government or country under Communist domination.

129. Urging amendment to extend Universal Military Training and Service Act to June 30, 1967, and commanding all personnel associated with this system and respective services

130. Urging the President and Congress to dissolve recently commissioned United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in order to preserve sovereign right to self defense

131. Proposing a 4-point schedule for maintaining a strong Army National Guard.

132. Urging government to continue to appropriate adequate funds to promote Mercury Space Program of National Aeronautic and Space Administration, and commanding all astronauts.

133. Support pending H.R. 218 amending existing law to include in Armed Forces Oath the addition "to support and defend the Constitution of the United States of America," and closing phrase "So Help Me God."

134. Admonishing Courts for decision to award G.I. turncoats \$10,000.00 each in back pay and asking Congress to aid in reversal of this opinion.

135. Urging passage of H.R. 11721 providing payment of \$73 million to Philippines for damages suffered during WWII

137. Urging Congress to include provision in U.S. Criminal Code prohibiting use of U. S. currency by any subversive group or individual under threat of extreme penalty.

138. Expressing sympathy to oppressed people of Cuba, and hope for restoration of democratic principles and friendship.

139. Urging the President and Congress to defend West Berlin at all cost and refuse to negotiate unless Russian proposals are acceptable to our country.

141. Proposing that Congress, the President and State Department be advised of V.F.W. opposition to sending food to Red China.

148. Urging the United States and Allies to take initiative in struggle against Communism

149. Petitioning Congress to reverse decision to withhold proposed appropriation for Incentive Shelter Program and to implement as developed by Office of Civil Defense.

212. Recommending that the V.F.W. support a program to insure U. S. air superiority

213. Opposing territorial concessions to Red China and expressing admiration to the government of Free China and President Chiang Kai-shek for opposing Communist aggression. Furthermore, to urge continued assistance.

214. Opposing establishment of a coalition government as in Laos, or elsewhere to thwart Communist aggression

215. Recommending an increased naval construction program immediately.

216. Urging the U.S. to retain complete control of Guantanamo Bay Naval Base, at all cost

224. Opposing efforts to remove Polaris submarines from Naval command and that program be continued on accelerated basis

225. Recommending adjusted pay increases to military personnel and oppose all efforts to eliminate or reduce facilities and services.

226. Opposing efforts to minimize military aspects of Service Academies.

227. Recommending that the United States officially recognize and support Red-displaced governments and individuals

234. Favoring amendment of Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1952 to give credit toward citizenship of a child of a citizen employed on full-time basis by the Federal Government in a foreign country

235. Favoring amendment of Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1952 to provide for easing citizenship requirement of a child born abroad to one alien parent who may be on active duty with Armed Forces of the United States

238. Advocating the early passage of pending legislation that will increase the basic quarters allowance for military personnel

239. Opposing practice of MSTS of employing foreign officers on American bottoms

240. Calling for reappraisal of United Nations with view of equitable assessment of cost of operations of the United Nations and favoring consideration of withdrawal from United Nations if these objectives cannot be obtained.

Americanism and Community Service

150. Requesting Supreme Court review decision abolishing prayer in schools and that Congress take action to protect right to religious devotion both in schools and government agencies

151. Proposing same respect for Veterans Day as for other National holidays

153. Recommending the dissemination of information concerning respect for the United States flag as set forth in Public Law 623 (amended) and re-awaken National pride

155. Requesting that songs made famous during the Spanish-American War be included on all programs and networks where other songs of major wars are sung

156. Proposing a 4-point action to obtain proper observance of Memorial Day

158. Urging the V.F.W. to support a program of thorough patriotic education for youth of the nation in order that they may better understand the heritage upon which our freedom is based

159. Recommending deletion of word "scrap" from Scrap Books and that "record books" be used in place

161. Recommending that a "standing committee" be named to promote proper observance of Veterans Day

163. Urging full support to retention of House Committee on Un-American Activities and funds for continued operation

164. Proposing that any person refusing to give Pledge of Allegiance be denied holding public office either elective or appointive

165. Opposing use of Federal or State tax-supported buildings by subversive groups

167. Urging promotion Americanism and stressing the need to place our nation's interests first

169. Urging a re-dedication to the principles of Americanism to understand better our freedom

170. Requesting that the V.F.W. National Teen-er baseball world series be scheduled no sooner than the second week in August to provide time for team to complete regularly scheduled games

173. Proposing that Posts make surveys to determine places for proper display of state and national flags, and conduct campaigns to arouse patriotic interest of citizens

174. Recommending that V.F.W. National Marble Tournament program be abandoned and be substituted by a Youth Hobby program

176. Requesting that manufacturers of calendars denote May 1, as "Loyalty Day" or print in color, or both

221. Urging display of U.S. flag on election days

248. Recommending continued support of the People to People program and also made part of the V.F.W. Americanism campaign on all levels

249. Urging reiteration of V.F.W. policy to vigorously oppose any movement which tends to distort the basic concepts of the American way of life and for all actions to be consistent with the V.F.W. Code of Ethics

250. Urging members to expand their moral and financial support for "Radio Free Europe."

251. Urging the V.F.W. organization and members to give complete support to educators teaching positive Americanism

Amendments to National By-Laws

ARTICLE I—MEMBERSHIP

Section 101—Eligibility

Amend Section 101 National By-Laws, by deleting paragraph four "Active Members at Large," and substituting in lieu thereof the following

"Active Members at Large—Any eligible not within the jurisdiction of any Post or any eligible member of the Armed Forces of the United States of America on active duty, may become a member at large upon application to the Adjutant General of the National Convention after satisfactory proof of his good character and service, upon payment of annual dues of ten dollars (\$10.00) to the Adjutant General"

ARTICLE II—POSTS

Section 217—Nomination, Election, Installation and Term of Office

Amend Section 217, National By-Laws, paragraph two, by deleting the entire paragraph and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

"An officer elected and assuming the duties of his office shall continue to hold office for the period for which elected and until his successor assumes the duties of the office, and officers appointed shall hold office during the pleasure of the appointing power; provided, in either case the officer remains in good standing in the Post"

ARTICLE III—COUNTY COUNCILS

Section 302—Composition of County Council

Amend Section 302, National By-Laws, paragraph three, line six, by deleting the word "may" and substituting in lieu thereof the word "shall"

Section 316—Nomination, Election, Installation and Term of Office

Amend Section 316, National By-Laws, by deleting the entire section and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

"The elective County Council officers shall be nominated, elected and installed as prescribed in the Manual of Procedure. An officer elected and assuming the duties of his office shall continue to hold office for the period for which elected and until his successor assumes the duties of the office, and officers appointed shall hold office during the pleasure of the appointing power; provided, in either case the officer remains in good standing in a Post in the County Council"

ARTICLE VI—NATIONAL CONVENTION

Section 611—Officers, Powers and Duties

Amend Section 611, National By-Laws, by adding the following to the first paragraph under item (d):

"He shall, subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief and two-thirds of the Members of the National Council of Administration, immediately after entering upon his office, appoint an Assistant who shall be a full-time salaried officer. The Assistant Quartermaster General shall give good and sufficient security in a sum to be approved by the National Council of Administration for the faithful discharge of his duties and shall receive such compensation for his services as the National Council of Administration may from time to time determine. The Assistant Quartermaster General shall discharge all duties delegated by the Quartermaster General and during the absence of the Quartermaster General the Assistant shall discharge the duties of the Quartermaster General to the extent designated by the Quartermaster General. During the disability of the Quartermaster General, as determined by two-thirds vote of the National Council of Administration, the Assistant Quartermaster General shall discharge all duties of the Quartermaster General except that he shall not serve as a Member of the National Council of Administration. The Assistant Quartermaster General may be removed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the National Council of Administration"

Section 611—Officers, Powers and Duties

Amend Section 611, National By-Laws, by adding new material to follow the first paragraph of item (d) reading as follows:

Budget—Annual The Quartermaster General shall prepare a tentative budget for the financial operations of the ensuing year. Said budget shall set forth all anticipated income and estimated expense. Restricted funds shall be budgeted separately in every instance, and the budget shall be in balance. The tentative budget shall be submitted to the Commander-in-Chief for consideration within ten days following adjournment of the National Convention, and final action must be taken on the adoption of the budget at the first stated meeting of the National Council of Administration, and, when adopted, the budget shall be the expenditure guide for the ensuing year."

ARTICLE XIII—DADS OF FOREIGN SERVICE VETERANS AUXILIARY

Amend National By-Laws by deleting Article XIII in its entirety and renumbering the succeeding Article in proper sequence

Amendments to Manual of Procedure

ARTICLE II—POSTS

Section 217—Nomination, Election, Installation and Term of Office

Amend Section 217, Manual of Procedure, paragraph one, line two, by deleting the word "March" and substituting in lieu thereof the word "April"

Amend Section 217 further, paragraph five, line two, by deleting the word "March" and substituting in lieu thereof the word "April"

Amend Section 217 further under the heading "Installation of Officers" paragraph one, by deleting the first sentence and substituting in lieu thereof the following

"Installation of Officers. Post officers shall be installed into their respective offices at a regular or special meeting held during the month of May, but shall not assume their duties until the Department Commander is installed"

Section 222—Delegates—County Council, District, Department and National Conventions

Amend Section 222, Manual of Procedure, paragraph two, under paragraph (b), by deleting the word "March" in line one, and substituting in lieu thereof the word "April."

ARTICLE III—COUNTY COUNCILS

Section 316—Nomination, Election and Installation of Officers and Term of Office

Amend Section 316, Manual of Procedure, paragraph two, by deleting the first sentence and substituting in lieu thereof the following

"An officer elected and assuming the duties of his office shall continue to hold office for the period for which elected and until his successor assumes the duties of the office"

Amend Section 316 further, paragraph three, by deleting the second sentence and substituting in lieu thereof the following

"The new Council shall be organized with the incumbent Post Commanders and newly elected delegates"

Amend Section 316 further, paragraph four, lines five and six, by deleting the words "and immediately enter upon their duties" and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

"but shall not assume their duties until the Department Commander is installed"

ARTICLE V—DEPARTMENTS

Section 517—Officers—Powers, Duties

Amend Section 517, Manual of Procedure, "Duty of Department Quartermaster," paragraph (a), line six, by adding the following after the word "moneys":

"other than checks."

ARTICLE VI—NATIONAL CONVENTION

Section 613—Vacancies and Inactive Officers

Amend Section 613, Manual of Procedure, paragraph three, line two, by deleting the word and figures "thirty (30)" and substituting in lieu thereof the word and figures "fifteen (15)"

ARTICLE VIII—UNIFORMS, BADGES, ETC.

Section 803—Uniforms, Badges and Insignia

Amend Section 803, Manual of Procedure, paragraph two, by deleting the word "rank" and substituting in lieu thereof the word "grade"

BE IT RESOLVED, that paragraphs 2 thru 5 of Section 803, Uniforms, Badges and Insignia of the Manual of Procedure be stricken, and in lieu thereof the following be inserted, to wit

Cap. A cap of the overseas type, lettered with V.F.W. initials, post numerals, state, rank of office (when applicable), and bearing the Cross of Malta emblem, shall be the regulation cap to be worn with or without the uniform. The color shall be regulation Army shades 51 and 33, made of serge, synthetic blends, or gabardine type materials. Organizational echelons will be designated by the color of the braid (piping) and lettering on the cap as follows

Past officers, members and Past Post Commanders—gold braid. County Council officers and Past Council Commanders—bright blue braid. District officers and Past District Commanders—bright green braid. Department officers and Past Department Commanders—bright red braid. National officers and Past Commanders-in-Chief—silver braid. Lettering on each cap shall be in gold

Note. Members with caps of other shades or colors may continue to wear them, so long as they remain serviceable or appropriate to their rank; however, when new caps are ordered, they shall conform to the style, color and markings contained herein.

The National Council of Administration may elect to designate other colors or color combina-

tions of the cap, braid and lettering to be worn on the caps of Life Members, Aides-de-Camp, etc., either National or Department. National officers with a Council vote, other than National District Council members may wear white caps with gold lettering and braid

General Resolutions

32 Commending aims and aspirations of the Salk Institute of Biological Studies

202 Urging amendment of Public Law 183 to permit establishment of Corregidor Bataan Memorial

204 Reaffirming support of Federal Reclamation Act which provides that acreage limitation shall be in the interest of all people

207 Opposing any raise in second or third class mail affecting publication distributed by non-profit organizations

208 Demanding enforcement of present laws and enactment of new laws to insure cessation of drug and narcotic traffic. Furthermore, to investigate new methods to treat addicts

217 Urging immediate action to secure proper privileges concerning use of Pershing Hall, Paris, France, as provided in Public Law 171, 74th Congress. Furthermore, deplored contravention of purposes by American Legion.

219 Endorsing H.R. 43, 87th Congress, which provides that 3 members from both Senate and House of Representatives shall serve on American Battle Monuments Commission

228 Urging adoption of H.J. Res 752, or similar legislation permitting prayer in schools, and if adopted, urging ratification by state legislatures

232 Urging immediate action through proper government agencies to restrict the heavy bulk propaganda material being sent by U.S.S.R. to the United States, thereby creating annual postal deficit.

253 Urging economic and material embargo against Cuba by blockade if necessary by United States and allied non-Communist nations

254 Urging the U.S. Government take immediate measures to assure that Seato members accept their responsibility in fighting Communism in Asia.

255 Recommended continued support of Radio Free Europe and Crusade for Freedom programs

256 Commending the National Convention Corporation and Department of Minnesota for an outstanding National Convention

257 Extending appreciation to Minnesota, and cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul for cooperation in making the National Convention successful

National By-Laws, Rules and Procedure and Ritual

196 Approving appointment of a committee representing all faiths, headed by the National Chaplain, to prepare a chapter regarding use of the Bible for inclusion in V.F.W. Ritual

197 Recommending Ritual be amended to include Pearl Harbor Day, December 7, 1941

198 Approving amendment of 1961 V.F.W. Ritual to add bugler to officers roster for sounding taps in initiatory and ritualistic work. Also that an insertion after Junior Vice Commander rebuttal on page 42 read as follows: "Bugler shall sound taps while all in attendance present arms." Furthermore, concerning National and Department Ritual contests, a bugler will be furnished to teams by Ritual Committee

Finance and Internal Organization

177 Directing National Headquarters to add space on Trustees' Report of Audit and Transmittal forms to include a current report on Life Memberships

179 Approving that upon receipt of National Dues at National Headquarters after September 1, of each year, all new and reinstated members will be put on mailing list to receive V.F.W. Magazine and papers at once

180 Requesting the Commander-in-Chief to reach understanding and agreement with National Commander of Polish Legion of American Veterans concerning conflicting dates of Poppy sales

182 Recommending revamping "All-American Commanders" program be set up on point basis by supplying points for each activity, and thus make judging of "All-American Commanders" more fair

184 Recommending that the Commander-in-Chief appoint a National Blood Donor Chairman for encouraging greater participation by members on National level

185 Approving permission to Departments to date Buddy Poppies if they so desire

186 Recommending that the National Organization make available a new designed permanent type grave marker for ground level use

190 Directing the V.F.W. National Supply Department to comply strictly to Constitution and By-Laws concerning color of caps

191 Recommending that the words "Wear it Proudly," be printed on Buddy Poppy tags

The following resolutions were approved in principle and referred to Commander-in-Chief or Council of Administration.

188 Requesting National Convention Corporation to sponsor twirling corps contests at National Convention, with appropriate prizes

236 Favoring logistical support privileges for dependents in foreign duty stations

237 Requesting commissary privileges for retired military personnel

243 Directing the National Officers of the V.F.W. to reactivate the National Committee on American Sovereignty and appoint a chairman

Selected... U.S. Government Publications

Mail orders to the U.S. Government Printing Office, Division of Public Documents, Washington 25, D.C.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE FILM "OPERATION ABOLITION"

A report by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on the truth about the film "Operation Abolition", a 45-minute documentary film portraying certain of the events which took place in May 1960, in the course of hearings held in San Francisco by the committee. The first part of this report considers and presents evidence in rebuttal of the claim that the San Francisco riots against the committee were not Communist-instigated. The second part provides evidence in rebuttal of some 28 additional claims or charges which have been made against the film.

Catalog No. 87-1-H:rp. 1278/(pt)

31. Part 1. 1961. 52 p.

25¢

32. Part 2. 1961. 80 p.

25¢

CONTRADICTIONS OF COMMUNISM

Serves as a preliminary guide to the conflicting nature and inconsistencies of the dogma of Marxism-Leninism. 1959. 54 p. il.

Catalog No. Y 4.J. 89.2:C 73/25

20¢

THE TECHNIQUE OF SOVIET PROPAGANDA

Describes in detail, the technical means of the Soviet propaganda, the psychological means used, and the seven common fallacies of communism. It also provides constructive proposals for countering this formidable propaganda and conspiracy machine maintained by the Soviet. 1960. 38 p.

Catalog No. Y A.J. 89/So 8/8

15¢

DOCUMENTS ON GERMANY, 1944-1961

This volume contains documents on Germany for the years 1944 to 1961. It also includes certain documents for the 1944-1959 period, on the subject of international agreements concerning air access to Berlin, which have only recently been made public by the United States. 1961. 833 p.

Catalog No. Y 4.F. 76/2:G 31/9/944-61 \$2.25

FHA'S NEW HOME IMPROVEMENT PLANS

Describes FHA's two new home improvement plans, authorized by section 203(k) and 220(h) of the 1961 Housing Act, which are available for rehabilitating or improving homes and apartments. 1961. (8) p. il.

Catalog No. HH 2.2:Im 7/2/961-3

10¢

FACT SHEET ON FHA HOME MORTGAGE INSURANCE

Discusses the FHA home mortgage insurance program for aiding families to undertake home ownership on a sound financial basis. It explains the provisions of the two principal plans of home mortgage insurance. Included is a table showing the maximum mortgage amounts, minimum down payments, and monthly mortgage payments for owner-occupied one-family homes. (1961) (8) p.

Catalog No. HH 2.2:M 84/6

5¢

HOMESTEADING, PAST AND PRESENT

When most people think of homesteading they think about long caravans of covered wagons moving westward across the prairies. Homesteading today is very different than it was in the days of the prairie schooner. This pamphlet tells part of the story of homesteading—the way it developed and what it means today. Rev 1961. 20 p. il.

Catalog No. I 53.2:H 75/2/961

15¢

AMERICA'S FAVORITE BEAUTY PARADE!

(Continued from page 13)

missions (one for the small engine, one for the V-8) have been redesigned for '63, feature fluid drive in both low and high gear.

The regular Pontiac lineup includes seven models in the Catalina series, two in the Star Chief, four in the Bonneville and sporty Grand Prix two-door coupe. New features for '63 include an FM-AM radio option, an optional breakerless ignition system, and a new air conditioning system integrated with the heater. Self-adjusting brakes are standard on the '63 Pontiac, as on all GM cars for the new year.

Oldsmobile has tacked four inches onto the F-85 length, bringing it up to 192.2 inches, although the wheelbase remains at 112 inches. Two new 98's have been added, including a six-window Luvurv that looks like a limousine. A novel styling approach is the concave rear window on the Starfire. In all, Oldsmobile is offering 26 models for '63, including eight on the F-85 body shell.

Chevrolet completely restyled the Corvette for 1963, the first major change since the two-passenger sports car was first introduced 10 years ago. Using an experimental car called the "Sting Ray" as a model, Chevrolet gave the Corvette a completely new look. In addition to the convertible with optional hardtop attachment, which has been the standard Corvette, a new "fast back" sport coupe was added to the line. The new model features a sleek, sloping rear window that blends into the rear deck lines, reminiscent of the old GM "torpedo" of 15 years ago.

The Corvette Sting Rays — both models bear this added name—are two inches lower and four inches shorter in wheelbase than 1962 models. Engine options range from 250 to 360 horsepower,

with a new fuel injection system on the 360 horsepower Ramjet Fuel Injection V-8. For the first time, optional power steering, power brakes and air conditioning are made available on the Corvette.

The regular Chevrolet line has not been changed too much. The lightweight Powerglide transmission used with the 327 cubic inch engine in 1962 has been extended to all models. A new six-cylinder 140 horsepower engine, 23% lighter than its 1962 counterpart, has been added to the engine lineup, which ranges from 140 to 425 horsepower. Chevy II, introduced last year, is little changed, although a super sports option on the Nova 400 sport coupe and convertible brings in bucket seats and all-vinyl interiors. Long-life mufflers, self-adjusting brakes, transistorized radios and the Delcotron alternator are standard on all models.

Cadillac, perhaps sensing the compacts creeping up on it, has added one inch to the overall length of nine of its 12 models for 1963. The new models also are slightly narrower, which adds to the appearance of length. Front fenders extend forward nearly five inches farther than last year, making the front end look bigger than ever. Two models feature a new roof design that combines a shortened roofline with a back light (window) that is 38% smaller in area. And two models feature a new padded roof covered with cross-grained vinyl.

Mechanically, Cadillac has an improved braking system, suspension and steering linkage; a smaller and lighter V-8 engine with the same 325 horsepower output; a new drive line with a combination of constant velocity joints for more durability and less vibration; an aluminized muffler.

Sacred Torch Ceremonies

• Sacred torch ceremonies to honor war dead will take place in the United States for the third consecutive year on November 11, Veterans Day.

Torches kindled in six lands will arrive at Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, D. C., the Liberty Memorial in Kansas City, Mo., and at the Court of Freedom, Glendale, Calif. The torches will initially be lighted during ceremonies at shrines of memory in Belgium, France, England, Italy, Israel and Mexico. Officials of veteran organizations in each country will take part.

Here in past years, United States veterans have sent a lighted torch to Belgium, where the sacred torch procession originated 25 years ago, for placement near the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Brussels.

The rites are sponsored by the V.F.W., the veterans committee of the People to People Program and other veteran organizations.

Studebaker

Hopes for a strong comeback by Studebaker rest with the high-powered, high-priced Avanti, a four-passenger road car with more zip than the average driver would use. Avanti, with a supercharger on its 289 cubic inch engine, already has been timed at 171 mph in tests at the Bonneville Salt Flats. Avanti has caliper disc brakes as standard equipment on the front wheels, combined with finned drum brakes on the rear. Also standard are a four-barrel downdraft carburetor, dual exhaust, high-lift cams and heavy duty crank-shaft bearings, all designed to boost power.

The non-charged Avanti engine has a three-speed manual transmission as standard, with a four-speed manual and three-speed automatic as optional. With



THE SECOND annual V.F.W. Youth Camp, held at Cedar Lakes near Ripley, West Va., July 15-21, was attended by the 86 children pictured. The camp was established by the Department of West Virginia for boys and girls of junior high school age sponsored by Posts and Auxiliary Units.

supercharger, the four-speed manual is standard and automatic is optional.

Studebaker hopes to sell in the neighborhood of 15,000 Avantis during the coming year—not a high volume item, but certain to be high profit, with all the equipment loaded on it. The company also hopes to stir up a little interest and attention with the hot car, with some of it rubbing off on the Lark and the other models.

Studebaker is carrying the Avanti power options over into its regular lines of Lark, Cruiser and Hawk automobiles for 1963. The Avanti Jet-Thrust engine, with or without supercharger, is available on the regular car lines, with minor modifications. Disc brakes also are available as optional equipment on all car lines. In addition to the Jet-Thrust V-8, engine offerings include the standard 289 cubic inch V-8 installed in Hawk and Cruiser models and optional on all Larks, plus a smaller 259-inch V-8 standard on Lark eight's, and an economy six-cylinder powerplant.

A 35-amp alternator is standard on all models except Avanti, which has a 40-amp alternator.

Studebaker's new Wagonaire station wagon, available in both Regal and Daytona series, has a unique sliding roof which, when open, gives stand-up room in the rear, or space for extra tall items. A foldaway tailgate ladder also is available as an option. Wagonaire also can be equipped with heavy duty springs and shock absorbers for heavy hauling.

Chrysler

This is a year of major styling change for Chrysler Corp. On the heels of several disappointing sales years, the company lured a top stylist away from Ford Motor Co. to beef up the Chrysler product. His efforts are not noticeable



A \$5,000 CHECK is being presented V.F.W. Assistant Inspector General Frank Celan (left) by Commander Earl W. Glines, Post 9723, Machinato, Okinawa, to purchase water softening equipment for the V.F.W. National Home, Eaton Rapids, Mich. Among other Post accomplishments this year was completion of a new \$250,000 home which is one of the island's more modernistic structures. Machinato is located just north of Naha, the capital of Okinawa.

Navy Seeks Applicants for R.O.T.C. Program

• ELIGIBLE high school seniors and graduates are invited to apply for the competitive examination for the Regular Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps (NROTC) for entry into the program in the fall of 1963. Application forms are now available and must be mailed by Nov. 16, 1962, and participation in the qualifying examination to be administered on Dec. 8, 1962.

The Regular NROTC supplements the U.S. Naval Academy by training and educating selected candidates at 52 colleges and universities for careers as officers in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps. NROTC graduates receive the same promotional opportunities and duty assignments in the Navy of today and tomorrow as their Naval Academy contemporaries. For those selected and enrolled in the Regular NROTC Program, all tuition, fees and books are furnished by the Department of the Navy in addition to an annual retainer of \$600 for not more than four years.

Prior to graduation and commissioning, Regular NROTC students may request initial assignment to duty in the unrestricted line, the Supply Corps or Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy, or the Marine Corps. Those who apply and qualify may receive immediate assignment to aviation

training at Pensacola, Florida, where they may earn their "wings of gold". Submarine training and subsequent assignment to the modern submarines of the nuclear age is the choice of many graduating NROTC students. Others may prefer duty aboard swift destroyers, mighty aircraft carriers or the many other types of Navy ships.

High school seniors and graduates who have reached the 17th anniversary of birth and have not reached the 21st anniversary of birth on June 30, 1963, may apply for the NROTC qualifying examination. Those who attain a qualifying score will be scheduled to report to U.S. Navy Recruiting Stations for physical examination, interviews and preparation of formal applications. Young men who meet the basic eligibility requirements and are sincerely interested in careers in the Regular Navy or Marine Corps should apply. It is not necessary to be the leader of your class but high school records must be sufficiently high to warrant admission to one of the colleges and universities where NROTC Units are established.

Application forms and bulletins of information are available at high schools, Navy Recruiting Stations or from the Chief of Naval Personnel, Department of the Navy, Washington 25, D.C.

on the '63 cars, as he came too late, but nevertheless the new cars are different—the most radically changed in the industry.

Except Imperial, of course. With this luxury model, Chrysler changes the styling very little from one year to the next, so that an Imperial owner never really feels like he has an outdated product. "Styling continuity," Chrysler calls it. Imperial does have a new grille, plus roofline modifications on the Le-Baron and new roof and backlight lines on the Custom and Crown hardtops. A new servo-contact braking system and new parking brake have been introduced, and power windows have been made standard equipment.

A major step taken by Chrysler has been to eliminate the "car on car" effect of similar size and design of Plymouth and Dodge cars. For one thing, the Dodge Lancer has been dropped, and the Dart fits into the area of the larger compacts. Valiant also is larger, but the difference between Valiant and Dart this year is marked, so there should be no confusion in the showroom. Plymouth and Dodge also are larger than in

'62 but Dodge got the biggest size increase, so there should be no overlapping in this area, either.

All Chrysler products for '63 have a new "5-50" warranty, which covers the power train components for five years or 50,000 miles, whichever comes first. Included under this warranty are engine, transmission, propeller shaft and universal joint, and rear axle. To keep the warranty alive, however, a buyer of a '63 Chrysler product must bring his car in every two months for a check-up.

Valiant has added two convertibles for '63 in the V-200 and Signet 200 series. The '63 lineup includes two- and four-door sedans in the V-100 and V-200 series, a two-door hardtop in the Signet 200, and four door wagons in the V-100 and V-200 series, as well as the convertibles.

Valiant is 2.2 inches longer in '63, and the rear bumper is 1.6 inches narrower, giving the car a massive look at the front. For the first time since 1957 on any Chrysler car, Valiant has single headlights. Engine lineup is the same: the 170-inch six-cylinder engine is standard, with 225-inch six optional.

Award for a Better Wheel Chair Design

• Man has benefited from the invention of the wheel since pre-recorded history, and until now it has been accepted as perfect in its way. But an award of \$5,000 awaits the person who can improve upon it, to be paid by the National Inventor's Council of the Department of Commerce.

Specifically, what is needed, is a wheel chair that can safely navigate steps. On the surface at least, this would seem to call for a new wheel design that can both coast smoothly on the level and climb without bumping the passenger.

A co-sponsor of the project is the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. It is hoped this world-wide contest will produce a stair-climbing, self-propelled wheel chair, that will give the handicapped more mobility.

The \$5,000 has been donated by a mid-westerner who wishes to remain anonymous. His offer came after he heard employers were objecting to hiring persons confined to wheel chairs because the conventional devices cannot move efficiently in multi-storied office buildings and factories.

The contest closes at the end of the year, Dec. 31, 1962. It is the second in an effort to produce a wheel chair that will safely and successfully negotiate stairways. The first contest closed Dec. 31, 1961. It produced no design which met all the required specifications, but three showed such inventiveness and insight that special prizes of \$5,000 each were awarded the inventors.

John C. Green, Executive-Director of the National Inventor's Council, pointed out that the winning design must produce a step-climbing wheelchair that will function in the normal fashion as well.

A booklet on the subject is available from the National Inventor's Council, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

Dart wheelbase is five inches longer than Valiant, and overall length, at 196 inches, is nearly 10 inches longer. Dart is available in 170, 270 and "GT" series. The GT has a two-door hardtop and a convertible, both with bucket seats. As on the Valiant, the 170 and 225-inch engines are offered.

The regular Dodge, on a 119-inch wheelbase, is six inches longer than 1962 models. This is Dodge division's major offering, with 24 models in three series. Later in the year, Dodge will bring out a new Dodge 880—a bigger car with more power and more luxury trim and options.

The 119-inch wheelbase Dodge, and the upcoming Dodge 880, help re-establish the historical step up from Plymouth to Dodge, even though Plymouth this year is three inches longer at 205 inches. All Plymouths are the same size (except wagons, of course) and have the same basic engine, the 225-cubic inch. Also available is the 318-inch Fury V-8. Twenty-six models are offered in the '63 Plymouth line.

Rambler

Rambler still holds to the "styling stability and continuity" concept, which means there is not a radical change in the looks of the '63 cars. But it's the biggest styling change in several years. Notable changes are the new concave grille, curved side glass, and the new, sharper roof line. One new model has been added, a two-door hardtop in the American line.

A new "Twin-Stick" floor shift transmission with overdrive gives five speeds forward and a sports flare. The optional transmission is available on top-line models equipped with bucket seats and a control console between the seats. The E-Stick automatic clutch transmission (no clutch pedal used), introduced last year on the Rambler American, is offered this year on the Rambler Classic with the cast iron engine block.

Alternators are standard on Ambassador models, and available on Classic and American models with air conditioning.

Rambler has changed its model designations, dropping the old Custom and Deluxe names in place of numbers. Ten models are offered in the Classic series, seven in the Ambassador and 17 in the American series.

American still uses the 90-horsepower L-head engine on the 220 and 330 models, with a 125-horsepower overhead valve six standard on the 440 and optional on the 220 and 330. A new power option makes available a twin-throat carburetor coupled with high rear axle ratios which boosts horsepower to 138 on the overhead valve engine.

Ford Motor Co.

Once again, Ford is stressing the service-free features of its cars in 1963. Ford also is pepping up its lines for the new year, with no holds barred. Comet, underpowered since its birth, still has the 85 horsepower, 144 cubic inch six as standard equipment, with the 101 horsepower engine optional (same as Ford's Falcon), but the 170 is standard on Comet's two convertibles, and before the year is out Comet will offer a V-8 to give the sports models more than enough pep.

Mercury also has beefed up the power options on its other lines, making a 221 and a 260-cubic inch V-8 available on the Meteor, and the 390 Marauder V-8 standard on the Monterey. In addition, the Marauder 406 V-8, which develops 385 horsepower with four-barrel carburetion and 405 horsepower with the six-barrel carburetor, is available with the four-speed, floor-mounted manual transmission.

The one distinguishable styling change in the whole line of Ford and Mercury cars is the reverse angle back light on the Mercury Monterey. The window, which rolls down, provides extra headroom and, when opened, increased ventilation.

Ford has eliminated the traditional 1,000-mile inspection. Oil change interval on all cars is 6,000 miles, and major lubrication is not needed until 36,000 miles on all but Lincoln Continental, which is 30,000 miles.

Falcon has joined Comet and other compacts in offering convertibles. An indication of the growing number of models with a variety of purposes: Ford's lineup of 44 models is twice what it was just five years ago.

A distinct styling feature, which shows up on all Ford cars this year, is the crisp, flat Thunderbird roofline with a flat back light.

The convertibles of Comet, Falcon and Valiant, the extra power options on nearly every car, the additional bucket seat models, all bear out the trend away from basic economy to peppier personal transportation. The percentage of compacts equipped with the smallest engines is dwindling. Market analysts at all the auto companies have been aware of this—that's why Comet, for instance, will offer the V-8 option, and that's why the GM Special, F-85 and Tempest compacts, along with Valiant, have been increased in size.

Now you can see that Clyde will have no easy task reorienting himself in the automobile field, and prospective buyers of this year's new cars are also going to experience difficulties of choice in making their selections from such a wide field of automobile beauties. [The End]

1962 V.F.W. DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS 1963



Alcuin G. Loehr
MINNESOTA



Bernard M. McClelland
MISSISSIPPI



Eugene H. Mahoney
MONTANA



John E. Heisler
LOUISIANA



R. D. Smith, Jr.
GEORGIA



Vernon E. Charlton
OKLAHOMA



Philip R. Gowen
VERMONT



Donald L. Shank
OREGON



Robert M. Burrows
COLORADO



James R. Fawcett
WEST VIRGINIA



William C. Brown
SOUTH CAROLINA



William F. Burrell
DIST. OF COLUMBIA



Johnnie W. Bollinger
NEW MEXICO



Carter Younts
TEXAS



Harold W. Hill
ILLINOIS



Herbert A. Fitzer
KENTUCKY



W. George Gamard
ARIZONA



E. K. Smith
VIRGINIA



Warren K. Albaugh
IOWA



James M. Hiles
FLORIDA



Bill Wilson
ARKANSAS



Robert J. Bowers
NORTH CAROLINA



Samuel A. Lynch
DELAWARE



Robert L. Jenkins
INDIANA



John S. Alexander
HAWAII



Gordon W. Tanner
WYOMING



Lawrence A. Cahoon
RHODE ISLAND



Claude U. Shipley
NEVADA



Robert C. Jordan
MAINE



Harry W. Straley
CALIFORNIA



Italo J. Bensoni
WISCONSIN



Val G. Stockinger
SOUTH DAKOTA



James Comedy
OHIO



J. Mallory Loos
NEW YORK



Salvatore J. Soraceno
NEW HAMPSHIRE



Harry J. Wilters, Jr.
ALABAMA



Frank J. Zenzer
PENNSYLVANIA



Willard W. Huffman
CANAL ZONE



Ora D. Hess
KANSAS



Calvin C. Vogelsong
MISSOURI



Wiljo E. Pollari
WASHINGTON



William R. Turnbull, Jr.
MASSACHUSETTS



William Heath
UTAH



Albert Montembault
CONNECTICUT



Arthur Morin
NEW JERSEY



C. Wilson Irwin
MARYLAND

The Observation Post



No matter how the war movies show it, the Brooklyn boy in our outfit was a scholarly Ph. D. and the Texan was shy and modest about his native state.

A fellow in our Post has named his child NMI, after the middle name of an old Army buddy.

One of our great American privileges is the right to argue with the umpire. And one of the American umpire's fundamental rights is to pay no attention to us.

A friend whose military specialty was cracking enemy codes boasts that he can occasionally get a vague idea of what his teenage children are talking about.

A measure of how time flies lies in those newspaper photographs which show that the bubble-gum-chewing generation is now playing major league baseball.

We're all in favor of our children learning to do push-ups and chin themselves—as long as we don't have to show them how.

The sportsman's attention turns from angling to hunting. After a season of being outsmarted by fish he is eager to see how he measures up against a rabbit.

At this stage of the baseball season it becomes clear that, while miracles can happen, that's not the way to bet.

However the missile race stands, we have developed press releases that can shoot down the Russian press releases at a distance of thousands of miles.

WHAT'S IN STORE FOR VETERANS?

(Continued from page 14)

No matter that the move is unprecedented, so far as other professions are concerned. For no other profession entails so much personal risk as the profession of arms.

As far back as 1636 American veterans have been designated under certain prescribed and varying conditions to be eligible for public assistance. The Plymouth Colony specifically provided that any man sent forth as a soldier who returned maimed should be maintained by the colony from that time forward. From the early colonial authorities to the present time, formally constituted governments have enacted laws or adopted provisions making benefits available for veterans and their dependents.

Veterans' legislation passed prior to the Civil War is of interest today primarily because of the precedents established at that time. Many aspects of contemporary veterans' legislation closely resemble and are related to similar problems of bygone wars and campaigns. It may prove helpful to an understanding of present legislation to review briefly its course of development.

For example, early pension legislation enacted during and following the Revolutionary War involved many of the same conditions which were to be faced many years later in the struggle for pension laws. In the administration of pension regulations, still further similarities may be noted between the execution of the oldest American laws bearing on the subject and the statutes of the current era.

To cope with Indian depredations in the year 1661, the General Assembly of Maryland enacted a law to raise a military company with a provision guaranteeing benefits to any soldier maimed or wounded in battle. In subsequent records of the colony, this act was referred to as "the perpetual law of the Province."

Seventeen years later, in 1678, the Maryland militia law was amended in an extremely forward-looking manner for those times. Yearly pensions from the public Levy were promised the volunteers who should be so injured while in the service of the Province as to be incapable of self-support. The note-

worthy feature of this law was a specific pension provision applying to the widows and orphans of militiamen killed in defense of the colony.

The Virginia colony adopted a similar law in 1675, and in 1718 Rhode Island followed suit. Moreover, some of the features in the Rhode Island law compare favorably with basic provisions of federal laws enacted two centuries later. The act provided comprehensive coverage, not only for every officer, soldier, or sailor who served in the colony's Armed Forces, but also for wives, children, parents, and other relations who had been dependent upon the slain serviceman. The physically disabled were to have their wounds carefully tended and healed at the colony's expense. They also received an annual pension out of the general treasury.

The general picture of other colonial pension legislation is similar in most vital respects. The important observation to be made is that as far back as colonial times the experience of legislative and governing bodies furnished precedents for the subsequent growth of our extensive national pension system for veterans of our Armed Forces. And you can rest assured that the early American colonists supported the pension laws with far more than lip service. When they arrived on these shores they were instantly confronted by a formidable enemy, with the ability to harass and destroy them unless they were equipped to hold their own in battle. No wonder that the colonists respected the valor of their servicemen.

Among the more significant differences between our early and current provisions for veterans are those involving the extent of injury and the degree of dependence of those taken under public care. In the early laws, the wound or injury sustained by the injured serviceman had to be sufficiently serious to render him incapable of earning a livelihood. Today, we recognize much that went unrecognized in those times; that the men who fight our wars for us are required to sacrifice a good deal, in addition to the risk of life and limb.

In leaving their civilian pursuits, the citizen-soldiers of America are frequently required to give up precedence in the

struggle for promotion in their chosen fields. In leaving behind their wives and families, they risk the strain placed upon their relations with these loved ones. In entering upon military activity, they sacrifice the opportunity to better learn their civilian occupations, and thereby endanger their prospects for future economic security.

With all this in mind, the federal government began, at the close of the Civil War, to liberalize the requirements of those receiving veterans' benefits. The move was, in my estimation, wholly justified and in keeping with the spirit of the times. It was an expensive move, however. The laws that gave it life would not have passed, had it not been for the generous and grateful spirit of the American people. It was clear then, as it is clear today, that the people, as a whole, are not in favor of curtailing veterans' benefits. Indeed, I gather that they have remained in favor of expanding them to the full extent that the economy can stand. But the fact remains that from the days of the Civil War on down to the current era there has existed an economy bloc of able representatives in Congress dedicated to reducing veterans' benefits whenever this appears possible without incurring outraged public protest.

When the issue, as in colonial times, was a matter of payment for death or total physical disability, there were few who dared to talk economy. To do so would have gone against the grain of American tradition. But now the mood is different and conditions are different. The economizers feel free to set their sights on the veterans' benefits program.

In referring to this group, I have no intention of casting blanket aspersions, nor of belittling their declared concern for economy. Indeed, I am in favor of federal economy myself, in certain areas. And yet, I am always a little surprised to note that when the economy issue comes up, there are those who so quickly seize the axe and rush in the direction of the veterans' benefits program. With all the federal spending being done today, I can think of no other funds better utilized in the interest of the national cause and conscience than those designed to aid the veteran and his dependents.

I recall a cartoon, published in the national press back in 1945, depicting a conversation between three veterans. One was a patient in a VA hospital; the

other two, discharged veterans visiting for the day. Anxious for news of events outside the hospital, the patient inquires of his friends: "How are things on the outside, boys? Am I still a war hero, or a drain on the taxpayer?"

There is a cynical note in this, of course. And yet, what is one to expect from a man reduced from heroic heights to the depths of economic despair? In the athletic world there is room for "yesterday's hero" — the man whose home-run bat was responsible for a pennant victory 20 years ago. But in the field of warfare, the term does not apply. Indeed, the hero of yesterday's war remains a hero throughout his lifetime—and, in the minds of those who knew and loved him, even beyond his lifetime.

I have good reason to believe that the American veteran population is deeply concerned with the future role of the vet-



erans' benefit program. My mail reflects this as do also conversations with my constituents and personal acquaintances.

On every hand, the question is asked: "What's happened to veterans' benefits? Why the lag?"

The answer is quite clear—painful, but clear. The program is undergoing attack from those who would conserve at the veterans' expense. The question is not, "What more can we do for the veteran?" It is, "Can we keep for him what he already has?"

This does not reflect in any way the gratitude of the American people. It is my belief the American people today are as generous as at any time in the past. What is happening to the veterans' benefits program today does not reflect the will of the American majority so far as I can tell. If called upon to speak out on this question, I am certain the public

would come to the veterans' defense.

In 1931 President Herbert Hoover said, "Veterans in need are and should be a preferred class that a grateful country would be proud to honor with its support. . . .

"The principle that the nation should give generous care to those veterans who are ill, disabled, in need, or in distress, even though these disabilities do not arise from the war, has been fully accepted by the nation. . . ."

By contrast with the pro-veteran attitude of President Hoover, we find an opposing view in the platform adopted at the 1959 convention of the American Veterans Committee which includes the following anti-veteran assertions:

1. "We oppose bonuses and general pensions as being class legislation . . . and tending to set veterans apart from their fellow citizens."

2. "We endorse the proposal of the Bradley Commission that special consideration should be given to disabilities rated at 10 and 20 per cent to determine whether significant economic impairment exists. . . .

"Consideration should be given to discharge of the government's obligation in static cases rated at 10 and 20 per cent by an appropriate lump sum or short term settlement."

The American Veterans Committee at its 1959 convention also stated in part:

"We believe that general pension benefits should be eliminated entirely for World War II and Korean veterans due to the greatly expanded social security, public assistance, and veterans' benefits programs to which World War I veterans and their dependents were not entitled. . . .

"The American Veterans Committee believes that the government should rely on the social security program to the greatest possible extent in providing income-maintenance benefits for veterans and non-veterans against some of the economic and medical hazards of life."

An editorial in the Jan. 21, 1961, edition of the *New York Herald Tribune* titled "Veterans, Get Off Our Backs" is indicative of the ferocity of the attack on the veterans' benefits program.

The caption of the editorial is a sample of the caustic criticism directed at the veteran population of the nation.

The editorial concludes with the following paragraphs:

"It is too late to cut off benefits from those already getting them. But it

Omar Ketchum Receives High V.F.W. Awards

• Omar B. Ketchum, Director of the V.F.W. Washington Office, was highly honored by the organization at the recent National Convention in Minneapolis, Minn.

Ketchum, who has been seriously ill, was awarded the Gold Distinguished Service Medal of the V.F.W. by the unanimous vote of the delegates on a resolution submitted to the convention floor by Past Commander-in-Chief Robert E. Hansen. The award was given in recognition of Comrade Ketchum's long period of devoted service to the V.F.W. through which he has "furthered the cause of veterans' legislation and made a major contribution to the status and welfare of veterans."

As a further honor, Comrade Ketchum was nominated and elected unanimously to the V.F.W. Service Officers' Hall of Fame at the annual Service Officers' conference held in Minneapolis just prior to the convention. He also received a certificate of merit from the Service Officers of the V.F.W. for his "exceptionally meritorious service to the veteran, his widow and orphan."

In expressing his appreciation, Comrade Ketchum said:

"The news came to me at a time when I was at a very low ebb in my illness and it has acted as a very welcome tonic in my battle for recovery. I am most hopeful that in the very near future I will be on my feet again, serving the V.F.W. and trying to justify the faith and consideration which the officers and members have expressed toward me."



MRS. MASAKO Brandaq receives a certificate and an American flag and congratulations from Army Col. Walter B. McKenzie, upon her graduation from the American Citizenship School sponsored by V.F.W. Post 9612, Camp Zama, Japan. Mrs. Brandaq was one of 54 Oriental women to recently graduate from the school.

is not too late to change the law so that each year doesn't inexorably bring a new set of mouths to the public trough, whose only claim to feed there is having once worn a uniform.

"Veterans as such are no needier than anyone else, and history has brought us to a point where wearing a uniform is simply the common and ordinary duty of a healthy male citizen."

In addition to the attacks against the veterans' benefits program by anti-veteran groups, an effort has been made within government circles to destroy the Veterans Administration as an independent agency of government by transferring certain VA functions to other federal agencies.

For example, during 1961 the House Committee on Veterans Affairs found it necessary to take vigorous action in adopting a resolution protesting the recommendation of the Executive Branch that the VA program for vocational rehabilitation for disabled veterans, in operation for 15 years, be transferred to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Speaking for the Veterans Affairs Committee, Chairman Olin E. Teague said, in part, June 28, 1961:

"This committee has done everything possible to work with this Administration, and it is very disturbing to learn that without any consultation with the committee or any person or organization interested in veterans affairs that they are considering such a proposal."

The resolution adopted June 28, 1961, recited several instances of efforts to transfer VA functions to other government agencies. It concluded with the following language:

RESOLVED, That the Committee on Veterans Affairs expresses strong opposition to these attempts to transfer functions, which logically belong in the Veterans Administration where they have been performed with a high degree of satisfaction, from the Veterans Administration to other agencies; and be it further

RESOLVED. That if such transfer is formally proposed that the Committee on Veterans Affairs expects to conduct exploratory studies to determine the motivating factors which are leading to these persistent attempts to transfer functions from the Veterans Administration; and be it further

RESOLVED, That if these attempts to transfer the vocational rehabilitation

function and other functions persist, the Committee on Veterans Affairs intends to oppose this transfer and seek to obtain the support of other members of the House in its opposition.

It is evident the pattern is quite clear. We stand today in a period several years removed from an actual shooting war. The bands have stopped playing; the confetti is no longer falling; the veterans are home and employed in civilian occupations; prices are rising and taxes are high. What better time for the enemies of veterans' benefits to inaugurate their campaign? What better time than this? They need not outshout the bands, nor consider the arguments of recently returned heroes. They need not, and do not. In fact, they work quietly, in a manner least likely to attract public attention. One of their chief weapons, in this regard, is the policy of burying veterans' benefits bills in committee, back in Washington. The weapon is remarkably effective, but by no means unconquerable. As of this moment, several major veterans' organizations are diligently at work in Washington, with an eye to stamping out this practice before too much damage has been done.

To you, who have given of your labors in behalf of American principles, on the field of battle and on the storm-wrecked seas of conflict, belongs the right of consideration by the national legislators of this fair land. When all is said and done, and when your case is out in the open, the American people will sustain you—of that there is no doubt. Meanwhile, however, the struggle goes on, and precious time is lost.

There is no doubt that your friends in Washington are many; that though the opposition has marshalled its forces in strategic areas, and blocked the proper consideration of your just demands in many instances, you have not been forsaken in this hour.

The popular will is often slow to assert itself. When it does, however, there is no recourse for Congress but to respond in the affirmative. Meanwhile, it is necessary to wait, and waiting can be painful.

My advice to you is to alert yourselves to the problem at hand, and to organize your efforts in behalf of those measures looking to the benefit of former servicemen in need. Let your will be known. That may not be enough to work miracles, but it will serve to start the ball rolling in the other direction. [The End]



V.F.W. IN ACTION



1 Members of Post 271 Bronx, N.Y., aided in a "Freedomland" party sponsored by the Police Department for children at the amusement park. Left to right: Post Senior Vice Commander Hugo Burns, Dist. 2 Junior Vice Commander Frank J. Mastandrea, Police Capt. Thomas O'Connel, Lou Benza of the Police Youth Council, Junior Vice Commander Lou Pav'a, Bronx County Council.

2 Visiting the VA hospital, Augusta Ga., members of Post 3200, Augusta, dress 'n' hospital clothing before distributing their gift cigarettes.

3 Gov. John Anderson, Kansas, meets the 1962 "Kansas for World Peace Queen" Miss Roma Kay Braden (right), sponsored by Post 1362 Pratt, Kans., and last year's queen, Miss Judy Anderson, Hays Kans. The queen reigns over a special company of U.S. Navy recruits from Kansas known as the "Kansas For World Peace Company."

4 The Police Force of Waseca Minn. was presented new badges by Post 1642, in appreciation of its cooperation in the 1962 V.F.W. Loyalty Day parade. Left to right: Police Chief Joe Cunningham, Mayor Aaron Drahm, Post Commander Andrew Sotebear, who is shown presenting badges.

5 The V.F.W. Swim Team sponsored by Post 2699 Marysville, Kans. For the past four years the Post has sponsored an AAU sanctioned swimming meet. It drew nearly 400 entries last summer.

6 U.S. Astronaut Alan B. Shepard (second from left) receives a V.F.W. life membership at his homecoming celebration held at Derry, N. H. Introducing the nation's first space flyer is National Chief of Staff Charles E. Kinney Others, left to right: 7th District Commander Dan'e Loud M.O.C. Supreme Commander Dr. Vernon G. Olsen and Dept. Chief of Staff William Fogarty.

7 Past Commander Peter W. Pinc' Post 1664 Winthrop Mass., was appointed by the President to be Collector of Customs Port of Boston. Congratulating him are, left to right: Past Dept. Commander E. L. Marino, Dept. Commander W. R. Turnbull Post Commander Pasquale C. Fennullo.

8 Steve Pako (third from left) Post 3577 Aliquippa, Pa., won the 8th All-V.F.W. Dept. of Pennsylvania golf tournament held this year at Indiana Pa. Left to right: Paul Cummins, tourney chairman, Dept. Commander Frank Zenzer, Pako, Marty Kovach Post 894 Natrona Heights, Pa., runner-up, Dept. Athletic Director George Gaba Commander Gerald Marshal, host Post 1989 Indiana.

9 Members of the Ladies Auxiliary to Post 6251 Cheektowaga, N.Y., recently presented a radio transmitter to the VA hospital in Buffalo, N.Y.



100 YEARS OF VALOR!

(Continued from Page 11)

ing raid behind enemy lines. A motion picture, "The Great Locomotive Chase," has been made about the incident.

The walls of Fort Secessionville, in South Carolina, bristled with weapons the morning of June 16, 1862. A barren piece of real estate, bordered by swamp, was the only feasible approach to the Fort which guarded the route to Charleston. At dawn, Union soldiers stormed across the open field hoping to surprise Confederate defenders. Instead, they were given a lethal surprise themselves as cannon roared and muskets blazed. Blue ranks withered under the hail of fire.

In the melee that morning was Frederick Jackson, 18, a sergeant in Company F of the 7th Connecticut volunteers. Through the carnage Jackson led four charges—the last three with his left arm blown off at the elbow. One year later, Sergeant Jackson, of New Haven, was awarded the Medal of Honor.

On May 22, 1863, Federal forces were hammering at the gates of Vicksburg, Mississippi. Heavily entrenched on a high hill were the 2nd Texas Volunteers. In addition to Springfield rifles, each Texan had at his side five muskets.

The 99th Illinois Volunteers charged the position but the tremendous fire power of the Confederates produced a fearful slaughter and the blue lines crumbled. A battle haze clouded the slope and the Texans were amazed when a lone figure, carrying the Stars and Stripes, penetrated the smoke pall and came directly at their position. An estimated 100 Texans took deliberate aim and fired at the color-bearer. They looked in disbelief as the soldier continued on, straight toward them. And then a strange thing happened. The Confederates yelled at one another not to shoot again. They tossed their caps and hats in the air and yelled encouragement to the brave Union soldier charging their position with only a flag.

"Come on, Yank! Come on!" they shouted.

Thomas Higgins, 32, of Franklin County, New York, did "come on." He was helped over the breast works by Texas hands and congratulated upon his miraculous escape from death. Six years and two months later, Higgins was awarded the Medal of Honor. Among those who wrote the War Department recommending him for the honor were veterans of the 2nd Texas Volunteers.

And thus the standards of courage which were to eventually govern the award of Medals of Honor in all cases began to evolve. But in those early days

of the Medal's existence, before its high precedents of raw courage were fully established, it was also bestowed for "seamanlike" and "soldierlike" qualities, according to the original law authorizing it. The Congress had failed to recognize there are degrees of valor and the wording of the law presented a wide range of interpretation as to who deserved the Medal. In 1876, during the Indian Campaigns, Brig. Gen. Alfred A. Terry helped protect the quality of the award. In disapproving a large number of recommendations for the Medal, he wrote:

"Medals of Honor are not intended for ordinarily good conduct, (under fire) but for conspicuous acts of gallantry."

In 1916 legislation was passed which officially affirmed the high levels of heroism that had generally been observed in awarding the Medal of Honor. The law established a "Medal of Honor Roll" and permitted to be inscribed upon it only the names of those men who had won the decoration . . . "For having in action involving actual conflict with an enemy, distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life, above and beyond the call of duty."



"Heads we call a cop, tails we call another sailor."

The Medal of Honor was thus firmly ensconced, legally and technically, upon its towering pedestal of valor. There now could be no doubt that it was solely intended for combat heroes demonstrating singular gallantry.

By way of eliminating past mistakes, the law also required a thorough examination of awards to determine which holders of the Medal measured up to the new official standards. An examining board found that 911 persons could not hold the Medal of Honor under the 1916 Act. Of these 864 had been members of the 27th Maine Volunteer Infantry during the War Between the States. The regiment's enlistment was to have expired in June of 1863. As an inducement to keep the regiment on active duty during a critical period, President Lincoln authorized Medals of Honor for any of its members who volunteered for

another tour of duty. The 309 men who volunteered for extended duty, in the face of more action and possible death, certainly were demonstrating "soldierlike" qualities, and as such were entitled to the Medal under one proviso of the original law. But their act in no way measured up to the 1916 standards. A clerical error compounded the abuse. Not only did the 309 volunteers receive the Medal, but the balance of the regiment, which had gone home in spite of the President's offer, was awarded it also.

In addition, 47 others lost their Medals under the Act. Among them, William F. Cody, better known as Buffalo Bill, and Mary Walker, a Civil War surgeon and the only woman ever to receive the honor.

The 1916 standards were further affirmed in a law passed July 9, 1918. Because the quality of the Medal was still threatened by a lack of secondary awards for valor, the act also established the Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, and the Silver Star, and provided extra monthly pay for active duty holders of the decorations. A similar act providing secondary Navy awards was passed the following year. Later, more secondary awards were provided finally creating completely what has come to be called, "The Pyramid of Honor"—a hierarchy of military decorations with the Medal of Honor at its top.

The effectiveness of legislation protecting the high standards of the Medal of Honor can be demonstrated with Army statistics. The Army awarded 2,000 Medals of Honor for feats performed during the War Between the States in which 67,058 Union troopers were killed in action. In World War II, 175,407 Army men killed, it awarded only 292. During the Indian Campaigns, 919 soldiers killed, it awarded 425 Medals, but during World War I, 37,568 killed, it bestowed only 95.

For gallant deeds performed between 1861 and 1918 the Army awarded 2,612 Medals of Honor, and the Navy and Marines, 735. During World War I the Navy and Marines accounted for 28 of the Medals.

For action in World War II, awards of the Medal of Honor were made to members of the Armed Services as follows: Army, 282; Coast Guard, 1; Marines, 79, and Navy, 57.

There were 131 Medals of Honor awarded for exploits during the Korean Conflict. Army personnel received 78 (2,834,000 taking part); Marine Corps, 42 (424,000 involved); Navy, 7 (1,177,000); Air Force, 4 (1,285,000). Ninety-two men, more than 70 per cent of the total, died performing the acts for which they received the Medal.

In reading the citations of those who won the Medal of Honor, a peculiar paradox of war is noted. After setting forth

the heroic actions of the awardee, many of them end:

"He gallantly gave his life for his comrades."

In many instances, Medal of Honor winners gave their lives to save their comrades after dealing wholesale death to the enemy. Many fell on hand grenades to absorb the full impact of their force, thus saving others nearby. Others indulged in diversionary actions, single-handedly and against impossible odds, so their companions might escape a murderous position. More than half of all Medal of Honor men gave their lives in the action that gained them the honor . . . "What Greater Love Hath Any Man . . . ?"

Following World War I a law was passed prohibiting award of the Medal more than once to the same individual. Prior to this restriction, however, 15 rare individuals won the Medal twice. Among these was Capt. Tom Custer who died with his more illustrious brother, Gen. George Armstrong Custer, at the famous Indian battle of the Little Big Horn in Montana. The general also received a Medal of Honor, posthumously.

Another double winner was Marine Sergeant Dan Daly who won both of his in minor wars—an unusual feat in itself. In 1900 he received the award for service in China, and in 1915, for action against the Haitian bandits.

Five Marines who fought in France during World War I have the unusual distinction of having been awarded both the Army and the Navy Medals of Honor. And strangely enough, another two Marines were the first to win Army Medals of Honor during that war, but were not awarded its Navy equivalent. The double winners were Sergeant Louis Cukela, Gunnery Sergeant Ernest A. Janson, Sergeant Matej Kocak, Corporal John H. Pruitt, and Private John J. Kelly. Those who received the Army Medals only were, Sergeant Charles F. Hoffman, and Gunnery Sergeant Fred W. Stockham.

In making the awards to Marines, the Army pointed out that the decorations of any branch of the service may be awarded to members of other branches—and that it was just as proud of these heroic leathernecks as it was of Army men who distinguished themselves in combat!—and there were many of them.

Probably the most famous was a gray-eyed mountaineer from Tennessee, Sergeant Alvin C. York. Strangely enough, York entered the Army as a conscientious objector—a man who believed killing would be in violation of his religious principles. The Biblical quotation, "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's," helped him to reconcile the mental struggle before entering combat.

Shortly after dawn on October 8, 1918, as York's platoon spearheaded a battalion

THE WHITE HOUSE

NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK, 1962

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS our handicapped workers have contributed immeasurably to the strength of our Nation through their productive capacity; and

WHEREAS our expanding economy demands effective and ever-enlarging utilization of our total manpower, suitably placed according to individual skills and talents; and

WHEREAS the physically and mentally handicapped, through increased emphasis on rehabilitation and training to prepare them for occupations commensurate with their abilities, stand ready to assume an even greater share in our social and economic progress; and

WHEREAS their readiness to assume this greater role can be translated into action by acquainting more employers and the public generally with the policy of giving full consideration to handicapped persons in employment, promotion, reassignment and retention; and

WHEREAS the Congress, by a joint resolution approved August 11, 1945 (59 Stat. 530), has designated the first week in October of each year as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week and has requested the President to issue a suitable proclamation each year:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN F. KENNEDY, President of the United States of America, do call upon the people of our Nation to observe the week beginning October 7, 1962, as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, and to co-operate with the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped in furthering equal employment opportunity for the handicapped.

I also call upon the Governors of States, mayors of municipalities, Federal and other public officials, leaders of industry and labor, and other interested individuals and organizations to take part in this observation. I particularly urge employers to renew their efforts to give the handicapped equal consideration with others similarly qualified for employment; and I request all our people to follow the American tradition of helping others to help themselves by assisting handicapped persons to achieve economic independence and active participation in the total life of the national community.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

By the President:

DEAN RUSK

Secretary of State

JOHN F. KENNEDY

attack, it was suddenly raked by murderous machine-gun fire. Then a corporal, York discovered he was the ranking member of eight survivors. He took command and with his men overran a machine-gun nest. Leaving his men to guard the prisoners, York went ahead to reconnoiter and was soon pinned down by fire from about 35 machine-guns. Like his famous ancestor, Davy Crockett, York was a crack shot. He methodically began to pick off the enemy gunners as they raised their heads to fire at him. After ten gunners had been silenced, six German soldiers left their position and charged York with fixed bayonets.

Firing rapidly, he killed them all, and again directed his rifle at the machine gunners. York's amazing accuracy began to create panic in the German ranks. His repeated demands for their surrender had at first seemed preposterous, but after he had killed 22 of their number a German major came forward bearing a white flag. York accepted the surrender of 90 Germans and with his men began marching them to the rear. But they were still inside the German lines, and unless he could get his party through a German trench the expedition would end in disaster. With a pistol in the German officer's back,

York marched to the edge of the trench and again demanded a surrender. His courageous audacity paid off. The remaining Germans surrendered and York and his men returned to the American lines with 132 prisoners.

Marshal Foch of the French Army, Supreme Allied Commander, called York's feat, ". . . the greatest thing accomplished by any soldier of all the Armies."

Winners of our nation's highest military decoration include all ranks, from drummer boys no older than 15 during the War Between the States, to generals—and seamen to admirals. They include immigrants of many nationalities, men of varying religious beliefs and different races. Among its recipients have been Negroes, recently out of bondage, and Indian Scouts with such names as Blanquet, Elastousoo, and Nantaje. And there have been many with more familiar names — Smith, Kelly, Simmons, Murphy, Hall and Taylor.

The practice of awarding the Medal of Honor without regard to any factor other than heroism has its basis in our democratic system. For actions during World War II the Army awarded only 292 of the Medals—yet it was won by as many technicians 5th class as it was by generals, six in each group. Nine corporals won it, and so did nine majors. The first lieutenants, with 31, trailed the staff ser-

geants, who won 39—and the privates first class and privates accounted for 79. Most of the awards went to men killed in action, and there is no rank in honor, or in death.

One of the early heroes of World War II was Sergeant John Basilone who fought with the First Marine Division on Guadalcanal.

In a fierce frontal attack, the Japanese blasted his position with grenades and mortar fire. One of Sergeant Basilone's two machine gun sections and all but two of its crew were put out of action. Under a withering fire, Basilone placed an extra gun into action, repaired another and manned it himself, holding the line until replacements arrived. Later, with ammunition low and his position cut off at the rear, Basilone battled his way through the hostile lines, secured more ammunition, and fought his way back through the enemy to reach his guns. His actions were largely credited with helping to wipe out an entire Japanese regiment. Although his Medal of Honor qualified him to be relieved of combat duty, he volunteered for more action and was killed on Iwo Jima. Basilone also held the Navy Cross, one of the nation's second highest awards.

The Navy had many gallant ships and heroic men—but never a more courageous combination than Commander Richard H.

O'Kane and his crew in the submarine, U.S.S. *Tang*. Late in October, 1944, Commander O'Kane maneuvered his submarine on the surface into the midst of a heavily escorted Japanese convoy. Under a fusillade of bullets and shells from all directions, he launched torpedoes into three tankers and narrowly avoided being rammed by a transport. His torpedoes found two more targets before he submerged and eluded several destroyers. The next day, the *Tang* again made contact with a convoy and escorts steaming toward the Philippines with reinforcements and supplies. Enemy fire was merciless as O'Kane closed the range, and launched six torpedoes that blasted two transports and a tanker. With ships bearing down on the *Tang* from all sides, O'Kane charged the enemy at high speed, exploded another tanker and sent the destroyer up with a mighty roar that rocked the submarine fiercely. O'Kane then launched his last two torpedoes into the remnants of a once powerful convoy before his own craft sunk.

The high traditions of courage established in earlier wars by American fighting men were carried into the Korean conflict. There, one of the bravest of the brave, was Army First Lieutenant Lloyd L. "Scooter" Burke. On October 28, 1951, near Chong-Dong, Burke's company was pinned down by heavy enemy fire. Dashing ahead of his men, Burke wiped out one of three bunkers impeding the advance and killed its crew with grenades. He next silenced another bunker with grenades and shot three of its crew when they charged at him. Ordering his men forward, Burke charged the third implacement. Catching several enemy grenades in mid-air, Burke hurled them back at the bunker and the position was overrun. Enemy fire again pinned them down. Securing a light machine-gun and three boxes of ammunition, Burke ran through a hail of enemy bullets and set up the gun on an exposed knoll giving him a good vantage point. He poured a crippling fire into the ranks of the enemy and killed approximately 75 of them. Although wounded, he ordered more ammunition, reloaded and destroyed two mortar implacements and a machine-gun position. Cradling the machine-gun in his arms, Burke then led his men forward in a charge and killed 25 more of the enemy as they were in full retreat. Lieutenant Burke's Medal of Honor citation credits him with having inspired his small force of 35 men to overcome an estimated enemy position containing 300 troops.

And thus, through time, the deeds, the gallantry, goes on. Since its inception, Medal of Honor winners have ever provided the resourcefulness, courage, and daring leadership that make America's fighting men the most dangerous "weapons" in the world. They have truly given their country, 100 years of valor. [The End]

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THIS IS THE U.S.I.A.

(Continued from page 17)

It is perhaps a paradoxical comment upon the success of the centers and libraries that they often are the first objects of rioting mobs and demonstrators.

USIA libraries have been pillaged in Bogota, Baghdad, Athens, Beirut, Algiers, Calcutta, Taipei, Cyprus and, to a lesser degree, in half a dozen other places. Yet often the rioters themselves return to use the facilities; attendance scarcely slackens after the demonstrations. Local citizenry quite often pitch in to help with the clean-up and repair.

Attackers assail the libraries for many reasons. Some are nationalist outbursts; others are Communist-fomented. But their very concentration upon our centers shows the enhanced position of the U.S. in the world affairs and the potency of the ideas and ideals we have to offer.

In lands with few cities but many people, USIA brings culture and books to the people. By truck and caravan, Agency officers plumb the depths of the jungle and the foothills of the Andes. By raft and riverboat, they navigate the Indus and the Amazon to present America's story.

In many countries, locally sponsored institutions, known as bi-national centers, also serve in the cause of our country's culture. Their purpose is to promote the ties that bind the host country and the United States. There are 128 bi-national centers, many in South America—each center indigenous, non-political, non-profit, non-sectarian.

So many lands emerging from illiteracy have such an urgent desire for learning that the USIA participates quite heavily in the pioneering spade work of building education wherever possible.

Carbon copies of educational systems and practices in this country are of little avail, but our experience is extremely useful. So we parcel this out liberally for the local people to adapt to their own needs.

For example, the Nepal Government College of Education was given a collection of 250 books on education to use both for present training and as models for developing texts for Nepal schools. The Ministry of Education in Pakistan is using a set of American textbooks as guides in writing history texts for secondary schools.

The USIA long has encouraged the establishment of American study courses in overseas universities. American study programs are underway at Indian universities in Calcutta, Bombay, New Delhi and Madras. The trend is spreading to Japan and Brazil. It has

its greatest momentum, to be sure, in Western Europe—England, Germany and Italy.

English teaching ranks high on the list of USIA educational activities. Last year over a quarter million people in 55 countries received English instructions. The Agency sponsored some 87 seminars for over 5,000 local English teachers who will in turn reach more than a million students.

One of the Agency's most successful television series is "Let's Learn English." The series is now running on 38 stations in 21 countries. It has four million viewers in Japan alone.

The impact English has in foreign lands is amazing even to Agency officers. A man in Latin America rides all day and all night on horseback to get to his weekly English lesson, then returns home the same distance.

A group of African chieftains, told there would be no English lessons because there were no chairs yet available in the new USIA building, showed up anyway. Each carried his own chair.

A small Central American boy came to pay tuition for English lessons. He asked shyly if it was all right for him to come barefoot. "Yes," was the reply. Only later was it discovered that he had sold his one pair of shoes to pay for the lessons.

Implementing U.S. policy, USIA carries on the unremitting war for the wits of men. This is combat without shot and powder. It is combat nonetheless.

The challenge is extreme. There is a great hunger throughout the world for information—and the Communists are bending every effort to fill the need. Their budget is much greater; their tactics and techniques unfettered by moral considerations. There is no trick of the trade that is not known to the Communist propagandist.

As the combat is of different order, so do we address ourselves to a different victory. The victory is this . . .

It is the age-old dream of men and nations standing straight and standing for their individuality as nations. It is the victory of hope over despair, of accomplishment over frustration, of action over apathy.

It is the victory of freedom in the world as men have the right to know it and demand it.

But truth, like the proverbial night, has a thousand eyes. In the final analysis, therefore, it is the job of the Agency—as it reflects the credo of America—to try to present the truth abroad in its right perspective.

It is to know that in the fullness of time, we marshalled that truth and our power in the better service of all mankind.

[The End]

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★
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States

General Orders No. 1

1962-63 Series

- 1 Having been elected Commander-in-Chief and having been installed in office in accordance with the By-Laws of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, I hereby assume command.
- 2 The following officers having been duly elected and installed by the 63rd National Convention will be accorded the recognition due them:

SENIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Joseph J. Lombardo, Post 601, Brooklyn, New York

JUNIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

John A. Jenkins, Post 668, Birmingham, Alabama

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL:

J. A. Cheatham, Post 869, Kansas City, Kansas

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL:

Andy Borg, Post 847, Superior, Wisconsin

SURGEON GENERAL:

Guy C. Richardson, M.D., Post 6975, Bristol, Virginia

NATIONAL CHAPLAIN:

Rev. Earl V. Best, Post 7119, Indianapolis, Indiana

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION:

District No. 2—Joseph H. Cermak, Post 583, Middletown, Connecticut

District No. 4—Charles E. Kinney, Post 1439, Newark, New Jersey

District No. 6—Richard W. Homan, Post 9666, Sugar Grove, West Virginia

District No. 8—Ben R. Minshew, Post 49, Mobile, Alabama

District No. 10—E. Eugene Wilder, Post 2210, Sainte Genevieve, Missouri

District No. 12—Frank N. Brown, Post 9362, Sun Prairie, Wisconsin

District No. 14—W. H. Wagner, Post 6219, Culbertson, Nebraska

District No. 16—Boyd J. Rozen, Post 2455, Montesano, Washington

District No. 18—Joseph S. Hong, Post 1685, Anchorage, Alaska

- 3 All previous appointments having expired are declared null and void.
- 4 The following appointments are hereby announced:

ADJUTANT GENERAL:

Julian Dickenson, Post 1475, Amarillo, Texas

CHIEF OF STAFF:

Dee Summers, Post 1004, Rigby, Idaho

INSPECTOR GENERAL:

Peter Stack, Post 4344, Houston, Texas

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND DIRECTOR BUDDY POPPY DEPARTMENT:

E. L. Jenkins, Post 1650, Topeka, Kansas

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON, D. C. OFFICE:

Omar B. Ketchum, Post 1650, Topeka, Kansas

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL, LEGAL:

Maurice H. Dwyer, Post 398, Kansas City, Missouri

DIRECTOR PUBLIC RELATIONS, PUBLICATIONS, AND EDITOR V. F. W. MAGAZINE:

John L. Smith, Post 1391, Racine, Wisconsin

NATIONAL HISTORIAN:

R. B. Handy, Jr., Post 284, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL SERVICE OFFICER, AND**DIRECTOR NATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICE**

Norman D. Jones, Post 1650, Topeka, Kansas

DIRECTOR OF MEMBERSHIP AND EXTENSION:

Robert A. Lowe, Post 610, Sidney, Nebraska

DIRECTOR NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE SERVICE:

Francis W. Stover, Post 9274, Falls Church, Virginia

DIRECTOR AMERICANISM AND COMMUNITY SERVICE, AND LOYALTY DAY:

Mark Kinsey, Post 738, Des Moines, Iowa

DIRECTOR YOUTH ACTIVITIES, AND**VOICE OF DEMOCRACY**

John Mathieson, Post 70, Springfield, Massachusetts

DIRECTOR NATIONAL SECURITY AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

James D. Hittle, Post 701, Lansing, Michigan

MANAGER CIRCULATION, V.F.W. MAGAZINE:

George K. Bradford, Post 1829, Kansas City, Missouri

CO-ORDINATOR OF NATIONAL PROGRAMS:

Curtis M. Jewell, Post 1090, Warren, Ohio

NATIONAL CONVENTION DIRECTOR:

Adrian J. Grobsmith, Post 2893, Solvay, New York

- 5 Announcement is made of the death of Eugene I. Van Antwerp, Past Commander-in-Chief, at Detroit, Michigan, August 5, 1962. Departments, County Councils and Posts will drape their charters for a period of thirty days.
- 6 Invitations to National officers must be forwarded through channels to the Adjutant General with approval by the Department Commander. This applies to all National officers, and unless the above is complied with, invitations will not be given consideration.
- 7 Attention is called to the National Council of Administration meeting to be held in Kansas City, Missouri, September 28-30, 1962.
- 8 Attention is called to the Conference of Department Adjutants and Quartermasters to be held in Kansas City, Missouri, October 15-16, 1962.
- 9 Attention is called to the Conference of Department Commanders and National Officers to be held in Washington, D. C., March 30-April 2, 1963. The Congressional Dinner will be the evening of April 2.
- 10 Announcement is made of the change of location of Southgate Post No. 9283 from Ecorse Township, Michigan, to Southgate, Michigan, because of an official political change in the name of the location.
- 11 Announcement is made of the change of location of the following Posts in accordance with Section 206 of the National By-Laws.
 - Kern River Post No. 7665 from Isabella, California to Lake Isabella, California.
 - Moroz-Pietrowski Post No. 9973 from Inkster, Michigan, to Dearborn Township, Michigan.
- 12 Announcement is hereby made of the authorization of charters to the following Posts.

No. 1931, Wayne N. J.	No. 4853, Pleasanton, Texas
No. 1970, Nashville, Tenn.	No. 5122, San Juan, Puerto Rico
No. 2141, Rio Grande, N. J.	No. 6631, Philadelphia, Pa.
No. 2283, Russellville, Ark.	No. 7106, Plano, Texas
No. 2748, Cinnaminson, N. J.	No. 8046, Toano, Va.
No. 4709, Conroe, Texas	No. 8933, Portland, Texas
	No. 9190, Haltom City, Texas

Official:

JULIAN DICKENSON

Adjutant General

By Command of:

BYRON B. GENTRY

Commander-in-Chief

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VICTORY TO THE KEYSTONE STATE

(Continued from Page 19)

a pitcher's duel with no runs being scored by either team until the seventh, and last inning. Pennsylvania was at bat in the home half of the inning. Its first two batters struck out. Then a series of miscues seemed to befall the Gastonia team. Paul Miazza was walked by pitcher Ted Cloninger. Dave Tindall reached first when the Gastonia catcher dropped the ball on the third strike. Frank Siviski took first after being hit by a wild pitch.

With the bases loaded, a hot grounder was neatly fielded by the Gastonia shortstop and as he pegged to first it looked like extra innings. His throw sailed over the first baseman's head, however, and two runners crossed the plate giving Chester Suburban a 2-0 championship triumph.

Gastonia, N.C., a game and inspiring ball club, took runner-up laurels. Gastonia had held the national championship for two years, and the runner-up accomplishment in this tournament provided an over-all enviable record.

The tournament was attended by a number of dignitaries. Pete Retslaf of the Philadelphia Eagles football team was a constant visitor to the South Dakota bench. South Dakota is Pete's home state. Joe Bowen of the Pitts-

burgh Pirates Scouting Staff, and Ralph Dilullo of the Chicago Cubs Scouting Staff, were among the week's best fans. Special guest and featured speaker at the annual banquet was Bill Summers, retired American League umpire, who kept the tournament umpires "on the ball" all week, and the youngsters enthralled with his many stories.

The outstanding player award was presented to Frank Siviski of the Chester Suburban team. Compliments from scouts, the players and managers, were many for this well-rounded ball player who should have a brilliant future in organized baseball. The award was made by Andy Kerr, long time coach and official scorer at the annual National Teen-er Tournaments. His assistants in choosing the most valuable player were, Allen Q. Jones, Fayette County Teen-er Commissioner in Pennsylvania, and Cy Siglund of the UPI, whose outstanding coverage of the annual tournament has been so important to the program over the years.

The youngsters and their coaches were the guests of the Hershey Estates for the 10th straight year. The V.F.W. is grateful to the Hershey Estates for its continued and genuine interest in Teen-er baseball.

[The End]



A PAIR OF Byrons and a "Bullet" Bill—three former gridiron greats of the Pittsburgh Steelers—are all candidates for installation in the National Football League Hall Of Fame at Canton, Ohio. V.F.W. Commander-in-Chief Byron B. Gentry (center) was a University of Southern California star and an All-Pro lineman in the late 1930's. He and Dick McCann, director of the N.F.L. Hall of Fame, are looking at photographs of former fleet halfbacks Byron "Whizzer" White, (left) now a Supreme Court Justice, and "Bullet" Bill Dudley. Gentry and McCann met recently in Pittsburgh.

THE ALLIANCE— ONE YEAR LATER

(Continued from page 5)

time these nations' representatives met on the seacoast of Uruguay and on Aug. 17, 1961, declared in their preamble to the Charter of Punta del Este: "We, the American Republics, hereby proclaim our decision to unite in a common effort to bring our people accelerated economic progress and broader social justice within the framework of personal dignity and political liberty."

A year before that, these same nations, culminating a series of three hemispheric meetings, put forth a program for social and economic development. Their recommendations, incorporated in a document known as the Act of Bogota, ended with this resolution: "In approving the Act of Bogota, the Delegations of the Special Committee, convinced that the people of the Americas can achieve a better life only within the democratic system, renew their faith in the essential values which lie at the base of Western civilization, and reaffirm their determination to assure the fullest measure of well-being to the people of the Americas under conditions of freedom and respect for the supreme dignity of the individual."

How do we intend to go about achieving such goals? You might say that there is the intention to create in Latin America a massive Marshall Plan, a program based on the great success story of postwar Europe. From a dollars and cents point of view, there is a similarity. Europe regained its ability to help itself with some 12 billion dollars in economic aid from the United States. Latin America, through the Alliance for Progress, is scheduled to receive some 10 billion dollars in U. S. assistance over a 10-year period—the decade of development. In the Marshall Plan, the funds made available by the

Wins Cash Award at Convention

• Winner of a \$150.00 cash prize at the 1962 V.F.W. National Convention in Minneapolis, Minn., was Post 2434, Biloxi, Miss.

The good fortune was the result of a drawing conducted by the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. To be eligible for the prize award a Post had only to place an order for tax free cigarettes for some Veterans Hospital.

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Free Film on U.S. Space Program Now Available

• The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has announced "The Mastery of Space," an hour-long color motion picture on America's manned space flight program, is now available to schools, clubs, organizations and TV stations from the regional film centers of Association Films, Inc.

The film includes footage of Astronaut John Glenn's orbital flight, shows the Astronauts' training program, scenes inside a spacecraft during flight, wind-tunnel tests to determine the shape of the Mercury capsule, highlights of Alan Shepard's Freedom 7 flight and views of the earth from various distances.

Filmed sequences explain weightlessness, and animation depicts orbiting and re-entry of a spacecraft. It was filmed at Cape Canaveral, Fla., the Marshall Space Flight Center at Huntsville, Ala., Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md., and at tracking stations throughout the world where contact with Glenn and his Friendship 7 capsule was maintained during his triple-orbit.

Dramatic sequences recreate Glenn's historic flight, his entry into the capsule, the countdown, launch and ascent, his recovery and the lowering of the spacecraft on to the carrier deck where Glenn receives President Kennedy's telephoned congratulations. Brief scenes of Glenn's triumphal parade in Washington bring the film to a close.

The grueling and exacting training program demonstrates how each Astronaut is prepared for almost any eventuality, including misfiring of the launch vehicle, erratic behavior of the spacecraft and other unexpected conditions. The Astronauts' reactions are shown in centrifuge rides, mock-up models of spacecraft, orbital flight simulators and a demonic device known as MASTIF, designed to throw the Astronaut violently into any attitude conventional or otherwise, duplicating the worst possible conditions in a spacecraft.

"The Mastery of Space" concludes with a projection into the future and the projects that will take man to the moon.

The film is available on a free-loan basis from Association Films' regional centers in: Ridgefield, N.J. (Broad at Elm); La Grange, Ill. (561 Hillgrove Ave.); San Francisco, Calif. (799 Stevenson St.) and Dallas, Texas (1108 Jackson St.)

U. S. represented only one-tenth of the funds that flowed into Europe during the period of revigoration. Also, in connection with the Alliance for Progress, the funds that are now being talked about as coming from public sources are planned to be only about one-tenth the total funds needed. Marshall Plan money came mostly in the form of grants. Alliance money will be mostly long-term, low interest loans, repayable in dollars. About 80 per cent of this loan money will be spent in the U.S.

There are other differences between the old Marshall Plan and the new Alliance. As President Kennedy has said: "The problem of the Marshall Plan was rebuilding. (In Latin America) it's a case of building . . ."

And building is exactly what we have been doing. Last year there were no Alliance homes, no Alliance schools, no Alliance health centers. By next year, 168,000 homes will have been built, 17,250 classrooms will have been added to the overworked and understaffed school systems, 360 hospitals and health clinics will have been constructed in Latin America. Also, the Alliance will have provided 620 water supply systems and 15,000 miles of roads. Like the farmer with his chickens, some 27,000 farmers will have received agricultural loans and 17,000 agricultural technicians will have been trained. To help promote education, some 20,000 teachers will have completed their training under the Alliance.

To get an idea of how the Alliance can affect the people of South America, consider a letter that reached us last May. It was from a South American in a city where the United States, through the Alliance for Progress, had loaned funds for a much needed community program. Here are some excerpts from the letter: "The Alliance for Progress has come to help the water supply and the sewage system of our city . . . (It is helping finance a 10-year expansion program designed to provide water and sewage connections for more than 95 per cent of our homes . . . (The Alliance) has been our real solution."

Note how the letter writer refers to a loan to make possible these services—funds from the U. S. that are borrowed and paid back. Even though this is strictly a business arrangement, it has tremendous impact on the people, for without the U.S. credit, they simply would have to continue to do without.

Of course, in any alliance, everyone contributes. The people of Latin America are building with their own hands. The governments of Latin America are providing land and technical help and development plans. According to the terms of the Punta del Este agreement,

every country will submit plans for its development over the next 10 years. Many of these plans have already been drawn up and are now under study by a committee of nine experts. The plans call for vast efforts in industrialization, in land reform, in educational development, housing and other things that make for a modern, organized, beneficial society. People are getting the chance to live decently for the first time in their lives, and they are reacting to the opportunity. One community in Venezuela has been renamed Alianza (Alliance) because of the effect that Alliance aid has had on it. Another community in Colombia has been named after President Kennedy.

I've been enormously impressed with this great thirst for education. In the northeast section of Brazil, (really a country within a country) adults crowd around radio sets, 40 to 50 persons to a set, to listen to an hour or two of literacy instruction. In a small nucleus school in Chile, a school that acts as central headquarters for a dozen or two satellite schools spread throughout the countryside, 200 young boys are getting their fourth, fifth and sixth grade education as boarding students. Such "higher" education simply is not available in ordinary schools.

The boy in the nucleus school, far from home, the farmer in the field, the worker in the factory, the mother in the new home, and the townspeople with their new-found electricity—all these people are determined to move ahead and to share in the benefits of 20th century society. If we don't share with them, they will do it without us. So it is not just humanitarianism that stimulates us to work hard in the foreign aid program, although that is certainly a factor. It is to our own interest.

But it will take time and effort and patience. There is a saying in legal circles that you don't win a lawsuit on the opening statement. We haven't won the Alliance on our first year's effort, and never expected to. We do, however, expect to win on the record that we will be building up over the entire decade—our decade of development. It will be a victory in which to take pride. [The End]

Washington Conference

• The annual V.F.W. conference of National and Department officers in Washington, D.C., will be held later this year than in the past. It will take place during the period of March 30-April 2, 1963, inclusive.

The site will remain the same, however—Sheraton Park Hotel.



To avoid errors, material submitted for publication in this column should be either printed or typed. These notices are published free of charge for members just as soon as space conditions permit.

ARMY

1st Photo Recon. Sqd., Okinawa—To establish service-connection for head and knee injuries, need to contact Cpl. Walter H. Gilbert of Georgia.

—Alton R. Haskin, Box 306, Montgomery, N. Y.

2nd Inf. Reg., 5th Inf. Div., Co. B—Trying to locate Sgt. John Rountree, formerly of Oklahoma.

—Bruce Matteson, 141 Pieron Ave., Newark, N. Y.

2nd Med. Bn., 2nd Div., Co. B—Would like to hear from those serving from 1942-45.—James P. Mazzone, 8 Lafayette St., Frewsburg, N. Y.

4th F.A., Btry. F (WWI)—Would like to hear from former members.—Sgt. Jack Britton, 1105 Drake Ave., Panama City, Fla.

7th Cav. Reg., 1st Cav. Div., 3rd Platoon, Co. L (Korea)—Would like to hear from members serving from Aug. 1950-July 1951.—Thomas R. Neese, 1002 Old Shell Rd., Mobile 18, Ala.

8th Army Hdqrs., Hdqrs. Dept., M.P. Det.—To establish service-connected claim, need to hear from those remembering my treatment for ulcers in 1945-46 at Sugano Prison, Tokyo, Japan; especially William Hill Corra of California and John McIsaac of California.—Alfred B. Cooper, Box 68, Main St., Delta, Pa.

31st R.C.T., 7th Inf. Div., Co. B & C (Korea)—Would like to hear from former buddies who served with me from Sept. 1950-May 1951, or anyone who served with me in Germany from 1952-54 with the 758th A.A.—Frank (Red) Wise, Jr., 3429 N. Panama, Chicago, Ill.

72nd (AAA), Btry. B—Would like to contact former buddies.—John Milsp, 3801 Hudson Blvd., Union City, N. J.

80th Med. Gp., 80th Air Sqd.—Would like to hear from those who served in North Africa from 1951-52.—James P. Mazzone, 8 Lafayette St., Frewsburg, N. Y.

103rd Barrage Balloon & 41st Traffic Regulated Bn.—Relative to claim for service-connected illness, need to contact members who served with me in Europe.—Marion A. Hoobler, P. O. Box 175, Jasper, Ala.

117th F.A., Btry. C—To establish claim, need statements of my being at Camp Jackson, Aug. 4-9, 1918, where my industrial indefinite furlough was brought to me by motorcycle messenger.—John F. Lorenz, 6282 Swartout Rd., Algonac, Mich.

118th Engr., Co. M—Would like to hear from former members.—A. G. Abrahamson, P. O. Box 203, Detroit Lakes, Minn.

183rd Gen. Hosp.—Would like to hear from those who served in 1941.—James P. Mazzone, 8 Lafayette St., Frewsburg, N. Y.

304th Ammo. Train, 79th Div., Co. B (WWI)—Would like to hear from former buddies.—Berndt Pospisil, 72-17-65th Pl., Glendale 27, N. Y.

329th Bn., 83rd Inf. Div., Co. B—Statements needed from members to support claim of Wilbur N. Brockhouse whose hands and feet were frozen during winter of 1944-45 in Europe.—G. A. Gardner, Service Officer, 1406 Bay St., Beardstown, Ill.

359th Inf. Reg., 90th Div., Co. L—To establish claim for head injuries suffered from concussion, would like to hear from anyone serving with Pearl E. Oliver, especially a man from Michigan named Neeman.—G. E. Heckert, P. O. Box 1827, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

525th Fighter Sqd., 86th Fighter Gp.—Seeking information or whereabouts of Albert W. Krueger, who served in Africa, Sicily and part of the Italian campaign. Formerly of Montana.—John J. Delessio, 30 Huron St., Glen Head, L.I., N. Y.

707th (Ry.) Opn. Bn., Co. C—Would like to hear from former buddies, especially John Stalic and Harry Williams.—Ray M. Wright, VA Hospital, Ward 106, Martinsburg, W. Va.

1901st Avn. Engr. & 902nd Engr.—Would like to hear from former members.—William Mack, 55 Spooner St., Florida Park, N. Y.

A.A.F.M.T.O., Hdqrs. Sqd.—Would like to hear from Earl H. Alstock who served in Cosentino, Italy.—Loren R. McQueen, 2808 Hocking Way, San Jose 24, Calif.

P.A.T.S.U. 11—Seeking whereabouts of John Flack who served at Palm and Woendi Islands, formerly of Nebraska.—Ted Kaplan, 201 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn 11, N. Y.

Information—To establish claim for back and leg injuries received in France, need to contact members of 93rd Sig. Bn. (1942-45), especially Capt. Henry Cpl. Schumann and medics of 5th, 80th, 86th, 90th Inf. Div. and 4th Armd. Div.—Anthony J. Joseph, 4131 E. 57th St., Cleveland 5, Ohio.

255th (AAA) Searchlight Bn. & 305th C.A. Bn.—Would like to hear from those who served with me, especially Chaplain Weaver of Texas.—Ronald L. Longnecker, R. 1, West Plains, Mo.

NAVY

75th Hdqrs. Sqd.—Would like to hear from buddies who served with me in Norfolk, Va., and Alameda Naval Air Station.—Donald Scudder, 3337 W. Cambridge, Phoenix 9, Ariz.

USS (LCT-822)—Relative to claim for service-connected illness, need to contact E. E. Starr.—Grover G. Hart, R. 1, Box 247, Piedmont, Ala.

USS (LST-290)—Would like to hear from shipmates with me on D-Day.—Merle Vietor, 810 Third St., S. E., Independence, Iowa.

USS Centrals (AKA-17)—Would like to hear from members remembering my attempted suicide aboard ship enroute to Okinawa.—Lester Earl Carr, VA Hospital, Ward 50 B, Downey, Ill.

USS Mauna Loa—Would like to hear from shipmates on board from 1944-45.—Adolph Fuglestad, 301 Emerson St., Vandergrift, Pa.

USS Susquehanna (WWI)—Would like to hear from those who served with me.—Bill Milling, Pacific Stars and Stripes, APO 94, San Francisco, Calif.

USS St. Louis—Would like to hear from former shipmates.—Zerah Larmore, R. 1, Oketo, Kans.

Information—Would like to hear from members who served at Air Sea Rescue Boathouse, Naval Air Station, San Juan, Puerto Rico, July 1945-Feb. 1946.—John Tatarski, 407 Winterset, Dr., Pittsburgh 9, Pa.

Reunions

Because of publication closing date schedules, V.F.W. Magazine must receive notices of forthcoming reunions at least 90 days in advance of the actual reunion dates. To avoid errors, all material should be either printed plainly or typed. These notices are published free of charge as space conditions permit.

ARMY

11th Engr. (WWI)—Nov. 17, Sloan House, New York, N. Y. Write Joseph H. Boyle, 326 York St., Jersey City 2, N. J.

30th F.A., 7th Div., Btry. D (WWI)—Nov. 10, Annapolis, Md. Write James Ladd, 5 Steel Ave., Annapolis, Md.

141st OBAM Bn., 3017th Co.—Oct. 19-20, Hotel Jefferson, Atlantic City, N. J. Write B. M. Bakosh, 38-20th Ave., Irvington 11, N. J.

345th F.A., 30th Div., Btry. F—Nov. 3-4, Buchanan Dam, Texas. Write D. R. Simmons, P. O. Box 925, Rockport, Texas.

334th Inf.—Oct. 14, VFW and Legion Home, two miles west of Mexico, Mo., on Highway 22. Write Chris Bucksath, Brunswick, Mo.

361st Engr., (SS) Reg.—Oct. 26-27, St. Louis, Mo. Write Thomas H. Diron, 3506 Park Ave., Weehawken, N. J.



DAVID HOSFIELD, who placed third in the Arizona Soap Box Derby, is shown receiving a plaque from members of Post 9400, Sunnyslope, Ariz., which sponsored him. Presenting the award is Department Senior Vice Commander Leonard Williams and kneeling behind the boy is the boy's father, William R. Hosfield. Standing at the rear, left to right, are Post Adjutant Duane Parris, Post Commander Joseph V. Shaw and Post Quartermaster John J. Pescaglia.

MEN PAST 40

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Asking Too Much

Fresh out of the hills, a young man edged up to the ticket window in a train depot down South.

"I'm a'headed for Knoxville," he announced, "and I'm a'needin' a ticket."

"Certainly," replied the ticket agent. "Do you have any baggage?" he asked.

"Baggage?" repeated the hillbilly slowly. "What's baggage?" he asked.

"To put your clothes in," said the ticket agent.

The hillbilly was thunderstruck. "Whut?" cried he. "And me go nekked?"

—L & N Magazine

Ideal Husband

The college sophomore was expounding her idea of a perfect mate. "The man I marry must shine in company, be musical, tell jokes, sing, dance and stay home."

Her boy friend was a little skeptical. "What you want," he said, "is a TV set."

—Montreal Star

Sounds Reasonable

A man who climbed a flag pole and then began shouting at the top of his voice was arrested and charged with disturbing the peace. After hearing the charge, the magistrate peered over his glasses at the defendant.

"What have you got to say for yourself?" he demanded.

"Well, it's like this, your Honor," replied the man sheepishly, "if I didn't do something crazy once in a while, I'd go nuts."

—International Teamster

Nasty Note

"All you men who like music," the top sergeant called out, "step forward two paces." Six men responded.

"Now then," the top kick said, "you six get busy and carry that piano to the top floor of the barracks."

—Charles Kennedy

Must Be Lovely

"Which way to Rock Ridge?" asked a motorist of a dejected looking man perched on a fence near a ramshackle farmhouse.

The native languidly waved his hand toward the right.

"Thanks," said the motorist. "How far is it?"

"Tain't so very far," was the drawling reply. "When you get there, you'll wish it was a durn sight farther."

—Atlas News



"When he said he'd put me in the clean-up spot, I thought . . ."

Arrest That Dog

The traffic court magistrate addressed the woman driver charged with illegal parking.

"Madam," he said, "why did you park your car by a fire hydrant? You must know it's against the law."

"I had to, your Honor," the woman blurted out. "You see, I had my dog in the car!"

—F. G. Kieran

Just Can't Hold It

During a medical examination a man was asked to stretch out his arms in front of him. The hands trembled. "Good heavens, how much do you drink?" asked the doctor. "Scarcely anything at all," said the man. "I spill most of it."

—Reveille

Should Fire Himself

An executive came home and slumped in his favorite chair with a discouraged look. His wife asked what was wrong.

"You know these aptitude tests we're giving at the office? Well, I took one today and it's a good thing I own the company!"

—Railway Clerk

Cheered Him Up

Willy was sobbing bitterly. Between sobs he told the teacher: "I don't like school, and I have to stay here until I am 16." "Don't let that worry you," consoled the teacher. "I have to stay here until I am 65."

—Balance Sheet

V.F.W. MAGAZINE

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